

Read & Think  
**ENGLISH**

I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives.  
I like to see a man live so that his place will be proud of him.

Abraham Lincoln

# Culture

**often associated:** a menudo asociado  
**prosperity:** prosperidad  
**freedom:** libertad  
**driven/to drive:** llevar/lleva  
**viewed:** vista  
**land of opportunity:** tierra de la oportunidad  
**have settled/to settle:** se han establecido/establecerse  
**fresh start:** nuevo comienzo  
**new life:** nueva vida  
**promise:** promesa  
**had begun/to begin:** había empezado/empezar  
**to attract:** atraer  
**looking for/to look for:** buscando/buscar  
**hoped to escape:** esperaban escapar  
**class boundaries:** límites de clase  
**helped shape:** ayudaron a dar forma  
**creating/to create:** creando/crear  
**thousands:** miles  
**development:** desarrollo  
**big business:** grandes negocios  
**standard of living:** estándar de vida  
**tycoons:** magnates  
**willingness:** voluntad, buena disposición  
**think/to think:** piensa/pensar  
**implies/to imply:** implica/implicar  
**financial security:** seguridad financiera  
**material comfort:** confort material  
**coined the term:** inventó el término  
**broader meaning:** significado más amplio  
**land:** tierra  
**according:** de acuerdo  
**ability:** habilidad  
**wages:** salarios  
**merely:** solamente  
**be able to attain:** ser capaz de alcanzar  
**fullest stature:** máxima estatura  
**innately capable:** innatamente capaces  
**recognized:** reconocidos  
**birth:** nacimiento  
**position:** posición  
**achieve/to achieve:** logras/lograr  
**answer:** respuesta  
**depends:** depende  
**luckily:** afortunadamente  
**living:** viviendo  
**to choose:** elegir

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# The American Dream

The American Dream is **often associated** with immigration. For years, the dream of **prosperity** and **freedom** has **driven** immigrants to the United States. America is **viewed** as the **land of opportunity** and immigrants from all over the world **have settled** in the U.S. with dreams of a **fresh start** and a **new life**.

By the 1900's, the **promise** of the American Dream **had begun to attract** large numbers of immigrants **looking for** work in large cities. With hard work and determination immigrants **hoped to escape** the **class boundaries** of their home countries.

The Industrial Revolution **helped shape** the American Dream by **creating thousands** of jobs. The **development** of **big business**, the Transcontinental Railroad, and the increase in oil production improved the American **standard of living**. “Rags to riches” stories of business **tycoons** led to the belief that if you had intelligence, and a **willingness** to work hard, you were likely to live a successful life.

When people **think** of the American Dream they think of a successful and satisfying life. The term usually **implies financial security** and **material comfort**, but can also mean living a fulfilling life.

It is said that James Truslow Adams **coined the term** “American Dream” in his book *The Epic of America*. However, Truslow’s coinage of the phrase had a **broader meaning**.

The American Dream is “*that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement. It is not a dream of motor cars and high wages merely, but a dream of social order in which each man and each woman shall be able to attain to the fullest stature of which they are innately capable, and be recognized by others for what they are, regardless of the fortuitous circumstances of birth or position.*”

How do you **achieve** the American Dream? That **answer depends** upon your personal definition of the term. **Luckily** for us, **living** in America—the land of opportunity, there are many dreams **to choose** from!

# Δ Melting Pot



The **term** melting pot is **strongly associated with** the United States. The U.S. is a melting pot of **people** from different cultures and **rac**es. **Throughout** the U.S. **you will notice differences** in the way people **live**, **eat** and **even talk**.

**While** American English is **generally standard**, American **speech** can **differ according to** what part of the **country** you are in.

Certain **traits** and **personalities** are also **connected** with certain regions. Westerners are **known as** the **least** traditional of Americans, and the **most tolerant** of **change** and differences. Midwesterners are known for being **honest**, **straightforward** people of traditional **values**.

The southwest has had the least influence by European immigrants. Much of its culture **has been defined** by native Americans and by the Spanish.

Southerners are **probably** the most **distinctive** of all American regional groups, with more **relaxed attitudes** and traditional ways than their **neighbors** to the north. They are known for their **hospitality**.

The Northeast is well known for its culture with excellent theaters and **museums**. It is also **regarded** for its educational system with some of the most **highly rated** and **respected** universities in the country. This region is also known for its large **mix** of **ethnic groups**.

**Every time** we speak, we **say volumes** about where we are from; the **neutral tones** of the Midwest, the **rapid speech** of New York City, the **long drawl** that **characterizes** the South. If you say a **certain word** or **phrase**, people will **most likely** be able to **guess** where you are from.

**term:** término  
**strongly:** fuertemente  
**associated with:** asociados con  
**people:** personas  
**rac**es: razas  
**throughout:** por todos  
**you will notice:** tú notarás  
**differences:** diferencias  
**way:** forma  
**live/to live:** vive/vivir  
**eat/to eat:** come/comer  
**even:** incluso  
**talk/to talk:** habla/hablar  
**while:** aunque  
**generally:** generalmente  
**standard:** estándar  
**speech:** habla  
**differ:** diferir  
**according to:** dependiendo de  
**country:** país  
**traits:** rasgos  
**personalities:** personalidades  
**connected/to connect:** conectadas/  
conectar  
**known as:** conocidos como  
**least:** menos  
**most tolerant:** más tolerantes  
**change:** cambio  
**honest:** honesta  
**straightforward:** directa  
**values:** valores  
**has been defined/to define:** ha sido  
definida/definir  
**probably:** probablemente  
**distinctive:** distintivo, característico  
**relaxed attitudes:** actitudes relajadas  
**neighbors:** vecinos  
**hospitality:** hospitalidad  
**museums:** museos  
**regarded:** respetado, estimado  
**highly rated:** altamente valoradas  
**respected:** respetadas  
**mix:** mezcla  
**ethnic groups:** grupos étnicos  
**every time:** cada vez  
**say/to say:** decimos/decir  
**volumes:** mucho  
**neutral tones:** tonos neutrales  
**rapid speech:** habla rápida  
**long drawl:** largo acento arrastrado  
**characterizes/to characterize:**  
caracteriza/caracterizar  
**certain:** cierta  
**word:** palabra  
**phrase:** frase  
**most likely:** seguramente  
**guess:** adivinar

**central character:** personaje central  
**colorful:** colorido  
**ranching:** relacionado a las actividades de un rancho  
**has played/to play:** ha jugado/jugar  
**is embedded/to embed:** está incrustada/incrustar  
**stories:** historias, cuentos  
**legends:** leyendas  
**although:** a pesar de  
**generally:** generalmente  
**considered/to consider:** considerado/considerar  
**icon:** icono  
**comes from/to come from:** proviene de/provenir de  
**Civil War:** Guerra Civil  
**soldiers:** soldados  
**drifting/to drift:** vagando/vagar, ir a la deriva, desviarse hacia  
**roamed/to roam:** vagaban/vagar  
**worked/to work:** trabajaban/trabajar  
**means/to mean:** significa/significar  
**guns:** pistolas  
**cattle:** ganado  
**gunfights:** tiroteos  
**rugged country:** una tierra dura  
**amenities:** servicios  
**danger:** peligro  
**appealing:** atractivos  
**open and untamed:** abiertos y sin domesticar  
**owned/to own:** poseían/poseer, ser propietario  
**carry/to carry:** cargar/cargar  
**horseback:** a lomo de caballo  
**ranchers:** rancheros  
**hired/to hire:** contrataban/contratar  
**hard-working:** trabajadores  
**ranch hands:** mano de obra para el rancho  
**tended to/to tend to:** atendían/atender  
**the herd:** el rebaño, la manada  
**when the time came:** cuando llegaba el momento  
**round up/to round up:** rodear/rodear  
**open prairie:** pradera abierta  
**drive/to drive:** conducir/conducir  
**market:** mercado  
**depicted/to depict:** pintaban/pintar  
**rustlers:** ladrones de ganado  
**while:** aunque  
**in some cases:** en algunos casos  
**often:** a menudo  
**harsh conditions:** duras condiciones  
**exposed:** expuesto  
**despite this:** a pesar de esto  
**joked/to joke:** bromeaban/bromear  
**simple way of life:** estilo de vida simple

# The American Cowboy

The **central character** of America's **colorful ranching** heritage is the cowboy. The American cowboy **has played** an important part in American culture and history. The cowboy influence **is embedded** in **stories**, songs, **legends**, movies, art and fashion.



**Although** the cowboy is **generally considered** an American **icon**, the traditional cowboy actually **comes from** a Hispanic tradition, which originated in Central Mexico, known as “charro.”

At the end of the **Civil War**, many **soldiers** had no home, and no place to go. They started **drifting** to the West. Cowboys **roamed** and **worked** throughout the *Wild West*. To many, this term **means guns, cattle**, horses and **gunfights**. It was a **rugged country** with few **amenities** and a lot of **danger**. The Western territories were **appealing** to the adventurous, and they were **open and untamed**. Many of these men only **owned** what they could **carry** on **horseback**. **Ranchers hired** these **hard-working** men as **ranch hands**. The ranch hands **tended to the herd** and did work around the ranch. **When the time came** to sell the beef, the ranch hands would **round up** the herd from the **open prairie** and **drive** the cattle miles to **market**.

Popular stories about the cowboys **depicted** them as **rustlers** or professional gunfighters. **While** this is true **in some cases**, the average American cowboy was **often** lonely, lived in **harsh conditions**, and was frequently **exposed** to danger. **Despite this**, the cowboys always kept their sense of humor and **joked** about everything. They did not make much money and enjoyed the **simple way of life**.

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**Tough as nails**, but **generous** and **hospitable**, these were the true *Wild West* American cowboys. The cowboy was the **embodiment** of **rugged independence**. Some names you might be familiar with are Butch Cassidy and The Sundance Kid, Buffalo Bill, Billy the Kid, Wyatt Earp and Doc Holiday.

Many of these cowboys became legends in **real life** and **later** legends of the **silver screen**. They rode horses. They **sang songs**. Their horses **did tricks** and their guns were **shiny**. They became American heroes.

### MODERN WORKING COWBOYS



**Being** a cowboy is certainly not **a thing of the past**. Throughout the U.S., you will find cowboys working on ranches and farms. The **exact** number of working cowboys is **unknown**. Cowboys are **responsible** for **feeding** the **livestock**, **branding** cattle and horses, and **tending to injuries**. They also move the livestock

to different pasture locations, or **herd** them into corrals. In addition, cowboys **repair fences**, **maintain** ranch equipment, and **perform** other **odd jobs** around the ranch.

And **last, but not least**: the **cowgirl**! The history of women in the west is **not as well documented** as that of men. However, in recent years **companies have dedicated** time and money to **researching** the cowgirl tradition. The **National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame** has made great efforts **to document** the history of cowgirls.

**tough as nails**: duros como clavos  
(una expresión)

**generous**: generosos

**hospitable**: hospitalarios

**embodiment**: personificación

**rugged independence**: fuerte  
independencia

**real life**: vida real

**later**: más tarde

**silver screen**: pantalla

**sang/to sing**: cantaban/cantar

**songs**: canciones

**did tricks**: hacían trucos

**shiny**: brillantes

**modern**: modernos

**working**: que trabajan

**being**: ser

**a thing of the past**: una cosa del  
pasado

**exact**: exacto

**unknown**: desconocido

**responsible**: responsables

**feeding**: alimentar

**livestock**: ganado

**branding/to brand**: marcar/marcar

**tending to**: ocuparse de

**injuries**: heridas, lesiones

**herd/to herd**: guarda/guardar, reunir  
o llevar en manada

**repair/to repair**: reparan/reparar,  
arreglar

**fences**: cercas

**maintain/to maintain**: mantienen/  
mantener

**perform/to perform**: realizan/realizar

**odd jobs**: tareas sueltas

**last, but not least**: último, pero no  
menos importante

**cowgirl**: vaquera

**not as well documented**: no tan bien  
documentada

**companies**: compañías, empresas

**have dedicated/to dedicate**: han  
dedicado/dedicar

**researching/to research**: investigar/  
investigar

**National Cowgirl Museum and Hall  
of Fame**: Museo Nacional y Sala de  
Fama de la Vaquera

**to document**: para documentar



**is considered:** está considerado  
**significant:** importante, relevante  
**to emerge/to emerge:** que ha surgido/  
surgir  
**widely known:** ampliamente conocido  
**birthplace:** lugar de nacimiento  
**make/to make:** hacer/hacer  
**listener:** oyente  
**feel/to feel:** se sienta/sentir  
**happy:** alegre  
**sad:** triste  
**mellow:** sosegado  
**energetic:** energizado  
**sound/to sound:** sonar/sonar  
**loud:** fuerte  
**soft:** suave  
**performers:** intérpretes  
**improvise/to improvise:** improvisan/  
improvisar  
**create/to create:** crean/crear  
**has its roots:** tiene sus raíces  
**century:** siglo  
**to develop:** a desarrollar  
**gospel music:** música gospel (gospel:  
evangelio)  
**sad songs:** canciones tristes  
**slavery:** esclavitud  
**the first true:** la primera verdadera  
**happened/to happen:** ocurrió/ocurrir,  
tener lugar  
**during:** durante  
**came out of/to come out of:** se originó  
en/originarse en  
**to gain popularity:** adquirió  
popularidad  
**became/to become:** se hizo (*famoso*)/  
hacerse (*famoso*)  
**trumpet:** trompeta  
**unusual:** poco corriente  
**call/to call:** llaman/llamar  
**Golden Age:** Edad de Oro  
**as time passed:** con el tiempo  
**danced/to dance:** bailaba/bailar  
**led/to lead:** dirigió/dirigir  
**swing bands:** bandas de swing  
**presented/to present:** presentó/  
presentar  
**playing together:** tocando juntos  
**first time:** primera vez

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# American Jazz

Jazz **is considered** the most **significant**, influential and innovative music **to emerge** from the United States. New Orleans, Louisiana, is **widely known** as the **birthplace** of jazz.

Jazz can **make** the **listener feel happy** or **sad, mellow** or **energetic**. Jazz can **sound loud** or **soft**. **Performers** of jazz **improvise** and **create** music as they play.

Jazz **has its roots** in the nineteenth **century**. In the late 1880's, African-Americans began **to develop** new forms of music. They created blues music from the **gospel music** and **sad songs** of their years in **slavery**. From the blues came **the first true** jazz music. This **happened during** the early 1900's in Louisiana. Classic, traditional or Dixieland jazz **came out of** the music originating in New Orleans.



During the 1920's, jazz continued **to gain popularity**. Louis Armstrong **became** famous for his performances on the **trumpet** and for his **unusual** voice. Louis Armstrong became one of the most influential and loved U.S. jazz musicians. Historians **call** the 1920's the **Golden Age** of American Jazz.

**As time passed**, a jazz form called "swing" became very popular in America. People **danced** to swing music until after World War II. Benny Goodman **led** one of America's most successful **swing bands**. People called Goodman "The King of Swing." Goodman also **presented** black and white jazz musicians **playing together** for the **first time**.



**After** World War II, swing jazz became **less** popular. Americans **began to listen** to different sounds. One was bebop. **Young** musicians had created bebop in the 1940's and it **gained** popularity **slowly** over the years. The music seemed **harshly different** to the **ears** of the public. Bebop appeared to sound **racing, nervous**, and often **fragmented**. **Nevertheless**, bebop was an exciting and beautiful **revolution** in the art of jazz.

In the 1950's, cool jazz became popular. Cool jazz instruments **sound softer** than in bebop and the rhythm is **more even**.

With cool jazz came many **new** listeners. People went to jazz **clubs** and **bought** jazz **recordings**. The introduction of the **long-playing record** also helped the music become more popular.

In the 1960's a new kind of music, rock and roll, grew very popular in the US. People **throughout** the world **listened to** the rock music of Elvis Presley and the Beatles. This new music **cut into** the popularity of jazz.



In the 1980's, trumpet player Wynton Marsalis **helped lead a return** to more traditional jazz. This **mainstream** jazz **borrow**s sounds from swing, bebop and cool jazz. Marsalis is one of the **most well known** and **praised** jazz musicians.

Today, jazz musicians play **all types** of music. Jazz can sound like swing or bebop. It can sound like rock and roll. It can sound like American Western music. It can sound like the music of several nations and ethnic groups. Or, it can sound traditional. With **so many options to choose from**, people of all **ages** and **all walks of life** can **find enjoyment** and an **appreciation** for American jazz.

**after:** luego, después de  
**less:** menos  
**began to listen:** empezaron a escuchar  
**young:** jóvenes  
**gained/to gain:** ganó/ganar  
**slowly:** lentamente  
**harshly different:** marcadamente diferente  
**ears:** oídos  
**racing:** rápida, relativa a las carreras  
**nervous:** nerviosa  
**fragmented:** fragmentada  
**nevertheless:** sin embargo, no obstante  
**revolution:** revolución  
**sound/to sound:** suenan/sonar  
**softer:** más suave  
**more even:** más parejo  
**new:** nuevos  
**clubs:** clubes  
**bought/to buy:** compraba/comprar  
**recordings:** grabaciones  
**long-playing record:** disco long-play  
**throughout:** a través de, por todo  
**listened to/to listen to:** escuchaban/escuchar  
**cut into/to cut into:** quitó una parte/ quitar, interrumpir  
**helped/to help:** ayudó/ayudar  
**lead a return:** dirigir una vuelta  
**mainstream:** corriente dominante  
**borrow/to borrow:** toma prestados/ tomar prestado  
**most well known:** bien conocido  
**praised:** alabados  
**all types:** todo tipos  
**so many options:** tantas opciones  
**to choose from/to choose:** de las cuales elegir/elegir  
**ages:** edades  
**all walks of life:** de toda condición  
**find/to find:** encontrar/encontrar  
**enjoyment:** diversión  
**appreciation:** aprecio

**beginnings:** comienzos  
**can be traced back to:** se remontan a  
**bar room singers:** cantantes en bares  
**gospel choirs:** coros de gospel (*música religiosa*)  
**early:** temprano, primero  
**have their roots:** tienen sus raíces  
**started/to start:** empezaron/empezar  
**at first:** al principio  
**were recorded/to record:** eran grabados/grabar  
**only:** solo, solamente  
**performed/to perform:** interpretados/interpretar  
**live:** en vivo  
**passed down/to pass down:** pasaron/pasar, transmitir  
**oral tradition:** tradición oral  
**storytelling:** contar cuentos o historias  
**produced/to produce:** produjo/producir  
**leading:** punteros  
**came out/to come out:** surgieron/surgir, salir  
**known as:** conocido como  
**are located:** están ubicados  
**because of:** debido a  
**served as/to serve as:** servía como/servir como  
**functional:** funcional  
**vehicle:** vehículo  
**to convey:** transmitir  
**daily:** cotidiana  
**early forms:** formas tempranas o iniciales  
**which allowed:** el cual permitía  
**laborers:** trabajadores  
**field:** campo  
**to keep in contact:** mantenerse en contacto  
**dancing:** baile  
**combined/to combine:** combinaron/combinar  
**with a new type:** con un nuevo tipo  
**marked a new era:** marcó una nueva era  
**eventually:** finalmente  
**would contribute to/to contribute to:** contribuiría a/contribuir a  
**you can/can:** tú puedes/poder  
**around:** alrededor  
**legendary:** legendarios

# Singing the Blues

America's **beginnings** in music **can be traced back to** "the blues." **Bar room singers** in the south, **gospel choirs**, rock and roll, pop styles and **early jazz** all **have their roots** in blues music.



The blues **started** in Mississippi after the Civil War. **At first** blues **were recorded only** by memory, and **performed only live** and in person. The blues **passed down** from generation to generation through an **oral tradition** much like **storytelling**.

Mississippi **produced** many **leading** blues musicians, including Charley Patton, Robert Johnson, Howlin' Wolf, Muddy Waters and B.B. King. These musicians **came out** of the area **known as** the Mississippi Delta. Three blues museums **are located** in the Mississippi Delta—the Delta Blues Museum in Clarksdale, the Blues & Legends Hall of Fame Museum in Robinsonville and the Highway 61 Blues Museum located in Leland.

**Because of** the early African-American experience and slavery, "singing the blues" **served as functional** music offering African-Americans a **vehicle to convey** their **daily** experiences. **Early forms** of the blues include the "field holler," **which allowed laborers** in the **fields to keep in contact** with each other, while the "ring shout" was used for **dancing**.

The blues **combined** the styles of the past **with a new type** of song. The popularity of the blues **marked a new era** for music. The result was the creation of a style of music that **would eventually contribute** to the development of jazz.

**You can** experience the blues live at festivals all **around** the U.S. For a complete listing of **legendary** rhythm and blues festivals visit: [www.bluesfestivals.com](http://www.bluesfestivals.com)

# Native American Culture

The America **discovered** by the first Europeans was not an **empty wilderness**. Approximately 2 – 18 million people **lived** in **what is now called** the United States. These people, Native American Indians, were the first people to live here. The name “Indian” was **first applied** by Christopher Columbus. Columbus **mistakenly thought** America was part of the Indies, in Asia.

Indian customs and culture were extremely diverse due to the **expanse** of the land and the many different **environments** they **had adapted to**. Most tribes **combined gathering, hunting,** and the **cultivation** of corn and other products for their food supplies. The women **cared for** the children, and were **in charge of farming** and the distribution of food. The men hunted and **participated in** war. Indian culture in North America was **tied closely** to the land. Nature was integral to religious **beliefs**.

Initially, the Europeans **were welcomed enthusiastically**. Conflicts soon **arose**. The **value systems** were different for each group. The natives were **in tune** to the **rhythms** and **spirit of nature**. Nature to the Europeans was a **commodity**: a **beaver colony** was a number of **pelts**, a **forest** was **timber** for **building**. The Europeans **expected to** own land and **claimed** it. The Indians, **on the other hand**, were considered by the Europeans as **nomadic** with no interest in land **ownership**.

It was the Europeans’ cultural ignorance, **coupled with** their materialistic **view** of the land, that the Indians **found repellent**. The conflicts and wars continued until the end of the 19th **century**. On June 2, 1924, Congress **granted citizenship** to all Native Americans born in the U.S. The right to vote **was governed** by state law. In some states, Native American Indians **were prohibited** from voting until 1948.

Many Native Americans are politically and socially active, **holding fast** to the **ancient** values of their ancestors. **Prayers** for peace, respect for the environment, and love for all things living is a **legacy** that **remains** today.

**discovered by:** descubierta por  
**empty wilderness:** desierto vacío  
**lived/to live:** vivían/vivir  
**what is now called:** lo que ahora se llama  
**first applied:** aplicado primero  
**mistakenly:** equivocadamente  
**thought/to think:** pensó/pensar  
**expanse:** extensión  
**environments:** ambientes, entornos  
**had adapted to/to adapt to:** se habían adaptado/adaptarse a  
**combined/to combine:** combinaban/ combinar  
**gathering:** recolección  
**hunting:** caza  
**cultivation:** cultivo  
**cared for/to care for:** cuidaban de/ cuidar de  
**in charge of:** a cargo de  
**farming:** agricultura  
**participated in:** participaban en, tomaban parte en  
**tied closely:** estrechamente vinculada  
**beliefs:** creencias  
**were welcomed:** fueron acogidos  
**enthusiastically:** con entusiasmo  
**arose/to arise:** surgieron/surgir  
**value systems:** sistemas de valores  
**in tune:** en armonía  
**rhythms:** ritmos  
**spirit:** espíritu  
**nature:** naturaleza  
**commodity:** bien de consumo  
**beaver colony:** colonia de castores  
**pelts:** pieles  
**forest:** bosque, selva  
**timber:** madera  
**building:** construir  
**expected to:** esperaban  
**claimed/to claim:** reclamaron/reclamar  
**on the other hand:** por otro lado  
**nomadic:** nómada  
**ownership:** propiedad  
**coupled with:** junto con  
**view:** visión, perspectiva  
**found/to find:** encontraron/encontrar  
**repellent:** repelente, repulsivo  
**century:** siglo  
**granted citizenship:** concedió la ciudadanía  
**was governed/to govern:** estaba gobernado/gobernar, estar dirigido  
**were prohibited/to prohibit:** se les prohibía/prohibir  
**holding fast:** apegándose fuertemente  
**ancient:** antiguos  
**prayers:** oraciones  
**legacy:** legado  
**remains/to remain:** permanece/ permanecer

**unlike:** a diferencia de  
**many:** muchos  
**came/to come:** vinieron/venir  
**against their will:** contra su voluntad  
**were caught up:** quedaron atrapados  
**slave trade:** tráfico de esclavos  
**waged/to wage:** libraron/librar  
*(una batalla)*  
**centuries-long:** que duró siglos  
**freedom:** libertad  
**full involvement:** participación absoluta  
**society:** sociedad  
**transformed/to transform:** transformó/transformar  
**shaped/to shape:** dio forma/dar forma  
**the world we live in today:** el mundo en el cual vivimos  
**remade:** rehechas  
**workers:** trabajadores  
**activists:** activistas  
**organizers:** organizadores  
**thinkers:** pensadores  
**more than:** más de  
**claim/to claim:** declaran/declarar, reivindicar, reclamar  
**ancestry:** ascendencia  
**increases/to increase:** aumenta/aumentar  
**every year:** cada año  
**explorers:** exploradores  
**colonists:** colonizadores  
**free will:** libre voluntad  
**century:** siglo  
**Age of Exploration:** época de exploraciones  
**open up/to open up:** abrir/abrir  
**Southwestern:** suroeste  
**during:** durante  
**were transported/to transport:** fueron transportados/transportar  
**British colonies:** colonias británicas  
**later:** luego, más tarde  
**precise:** preciso, exacto  
**current estimates:** cálculos aproximados  
**report/to report:** informan/informar  
**died/to die:** murieron/morir  
**journey:** viaje  
**today:** hoy  
**again:** otra vez  
**making their way:** encontrando su camino  
**shores:** costas  
**to start:** empezar

## 12 culture

# African Heritage

**Unlike** other immigrants, **many** Africans **came** to North America **against their will**. They **were caught up** in a brutal system of human exploitation—the transatlantic **slave trade**.

African Americans **waged** a **centuries-long** battle for dignity, **freedom**, and for **full involvement** in American **society**. Their participation **transformed** the United States, and **shaped the world we live in today**. Our customs and daily practices have been influenced or **remade** by the efforts of African American **workers**, artists, **activists**, **organizers**, and **thinkers**.

**More than** 35 million Americans **claim** African **ancestry**. The number of African immigrants to the U.S. **increases every year**.

## Explorers and Colonists

When Africans first came to the Americas, they came of their own **free will**. They arrived at the same time in history as the first Europeans. During the sixteenth **century**, African adventurers participated in the **Age of Exploration**. In the early 1500s, Africans explored Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru. The African explorer Estevanico helped the Coronado expedition **open up** what is now the **Southwestern** United States.

**During** the 300 years of the transatlantic slave trade, approximately 20 million Africans **were transported** to the Americas as slaves. Of these, more than 400,000 were sent to the 13 **British colonies** and, **later**, the United States. We may never know a **precise** number, but **current estimates report** that more than 1 million Africans **died** on the **journey**.

**Today**, Africans are coming to America **again**.

From Togo, Ghana, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria—Africans are again **making their way** to American **shores to start** new lives.

More than 500,000 Africans came to the United States in the 1990's **alone**. This is more African immigrants **than had come** in all the 150 years **before**.

Today, Africans are immigrating to a country **profoundly shaped** by the long African experience in the United States. America is a country where people of African ancestry now **hold positions** of power, prestige, and influence, even as the nation **continues** to **grapple** with the **aftermath** of segregation and **inequality**. The United States is a country that has seen three of its most prominent African American citizens awarded the Nobel Peace Prize; the diplomat Ralph Bunche, the **civil rights leader** Martin Luther King Jr., and the novelist Toni Morrison.

**Perhaps** most important, America is a country that continues to be **enriched** by and **to recognize** its African heritage.

**alone:** solo  
**than had come:** de los que habían venido  
**before:** anteriores  
**profoundly:** profundamente  
**shaped:** formado  
**hold positions:** tienen posiciones  
**continues/to continue:** continúa/continuar  
**grapple:** luchar o tratar de resolver  
**aftermath:** repercusiones  
**inequality:** desigualdad  
**civil rights:** derechos civiles  
**leader:** líder  
**perhaps:** quizás, tal vez  
**enriched:** enriquecido  
**to recognize:** reconocer



Martin Luther King, Jr., was the **most famous leader** of the **American civil rights movement**, a political activist, a Baptist **minister**, and was one of America's greatest orators.

In 1964, King became the youngest man awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize** for his work as a **peacemaker**, promoting **nonviolence** and equal treatment for different races.

On April 4, 1968, King **was assassinated** in Memphis, Tennessee. In 1977, he **was posthumously awarded** the Presidential **Medal of Freedom** by Jimmy Carter.

In 1986, *Martin Luther King Day* was established as a United States **holiday**. Martin Luther King is **one of only** three persons to receive this **distinction** (including Abraham Lincoln and George Washington), and of these persons the only one not a U.S. president, **indicating** his extraordinary position in American history.

In 2004, King was posthumously awarded the **Congressional Gold Medal**. King **often called for** personal responsibility in **fostering world peace**. King's most influential and well-known public address is the "I Have A Dream" **speech**, **delivered** on the **steps** of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. in 1963.

**most famous:** más famoso  
**leader:** líder  
**American civil rights movement:** movimiento americano de derechos civiles  
**minister:** pastor  
**Nobel Peace Prize:** Premio Nobel de la Paz  
**peacemaker:** pacificador  
**non-violence:** no violencia  
**was assassinated/to assassinate:** fue asesinado/asesinar  
**was posthumously awarded:** luego de muerto fue premiado con...  
**Medal of Freedom:** Medalla de Libertad  
**holiday:** día festivo  
**one of only:** uno de solo  
**distinction:** distinción  
**indicating:** indicando  
**Congressional Gold Medal:** Medalla de Oro del Congreso  
**often:** a menudo  
**called for/to call for:** pidió/pedir, exigir, requerir  
**fostering:** promover  
**world peace:** paz mundial  
**speech:** discurso  
**delivered/to deliver:** pronunciando/pronunciar  
**steps:** escalinata



**myths:** mitos  
**legends:** leyendas  
**songs:** canciones  
**written:** escrito  
**perhaps:** quizás  
**documented:** documentado  
**journals:** diarios  
**recounting:** contando, refiriendo  
**topics:** temas  
**were prompted by:** se inspiraban en  
**discussing:** discutiendo  
**religious foundations:** bases religiosas  
**increasing desire to produce:** deseo creciente de producir  
**emerged/to emerge:** emergieron/emergir  
**key:** claves  
**shocking:** impresionante, escandaloso  
**work:** trabajo, obra  
**he claimed/to claim:** él afirmó/afirmar  
**to do away with:** suprimir, eliminar  
**reach/to reach:** alcanzar/alcanzar  
**spiritual state:** estado espiritual  
**studying/to study:** estudiando/estudiar  
**responding to/to respond to:** respondiendo a/responder a  
**nonconformist:** inconformista  
**wooded:** arbolado  
**pond:** estanque  
**urges/to urge:** urge/urgir  
**organized society:** sociedad organizada  
**first:** primer  
**major:** importante  
**away from:** lejos de  
**masterpieces:** obras maestras  
**literary style:** estilo literario  
**highly evocative:** altamente sugerente  
**irreverently funny:** divertido de forma irreverente  
**changed the way:** cambió la forma  
**set the scene:** preparó la escena  
**working-class people:** gente de clase trabajadora  
**to lead:** dirigir, llevar (*una vida*)  
**masterpiece:** obra maestra  
**tells/to tell:** cuenta/contar  
**entering/to enter:** entrando/entrar  
**will find/to find:** encontrarán/encontrar  
**will include/to include:** incluirán/incluir  
**stunningly:** sorprendentemente  
**will chronicle/to chronicle:** registrarán/registrar

# Early American Literature

Early American literature began with the **myths, legends, and songs** of Indian cultures. There was no **written** literature during this time. **Perhaps** the first **documented** written literature is historical literature in **journals recounting** the exploration of early settlers of the United States.

**Topics** of early American writings **were prompted by** discussions of religion. John Winthrop wrote a journal **discussing** the **religious foundations** of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The War of 1812 prompted an **increasing desire to produce** unique American work. From this **emerged** a number of **key** literary figures, including Edgar Allan Poe, Washington Irving, and James Fennimore Cooper.

In 1836, Ralph Waldo Emerson published a **shocking** nonfiction **work** called *Nature*. In it, **he claimed** it was possible **to do away with** organized religion and **reach** a **spiritual state** by **studying** and **responding to** the natural world.

Emerson's friend was Henry David Thoreau. Thoreau was a **nonconformist**. After living alone for two years in a cabin by a **wooded pond**, Thoreau wrote *Walden*, a memoir that **urges** resistance to **organized society**.

Mark Twain was the **first major** American writer to be born **away from** the East Coast—in the state of Missouri. His **masterpieces** were the memoir *Life on the Mississippi* and the novel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Twain's **literary style** was direct, **highly evocative**, and **irreverently funny**. Mark Twain's literature **changed the way** Americans write.

John Steinbeck was born in Salinas, California, which **set the scene** for many of his stories. Steinbeck wrote about poor, **working-class people** and their struggle **to lead** a decent life. *The Grapes of Wrath*, considered his **masterpiece**, is a novel that **tells** the story of a family's journey to California.

At universities across the United States, students **entering** a class in American literature **will find** that their studies **will include** books that are **stunningly** diverse. Future American writers will write of a new experience. New American literature **will chronicle** the experiences of different ethnic groups and immigrants that make up the United States.

# Artistic Expression

The **artistic expression** of Americans is **as diverse as** the people who live in America. Two **famous** American artists **who believed** that art **belonged to** the people are **featured** in this article; Norman Rockwell, whose work **represented** life in America; and Andy Warhol, who **sparked a revolution** in art during the 1960's.

NORMAN ROCKWELL (*February 3, 1894–November 8, 1978*)

Rockwell is most famous for the **cover illustrations** he created for *The Saturday Evening Post* **magazine**.

In 1943, **during** the Second World War, Rockwell painted the *Four Freedoms* series. The work **was inspired by** a speech by Franklin D. Roosevelt, who **had declared** that there were four **principles** for **universal rights**: Freedom from Want, **Freedom of Speech**, Freedom to **Worship**, and Freedom from **Fear**. Rockwell considered “Freedom of Speech” to be **the best** of the four.

Norman Rockwell was very **prolific**, and **produced** over 4000 original **works**, most of which have been either **destroyed** by **fire** or are in permanent collections. Original magazines in **mint condition** that **contain** his work are **rare** and are **worth** thousands of dollars.

ANDY WARHOL (*August 6, 1928–February 22, 1987*)

Warhol was an American artist **associated with** the definition of **Pop Art**. Warhol was a painter, a **commercial illustrator**, an **avant-garde filmmaker**, music industry **producer**, **writer** and celebrity.

Warhol studied commercial art at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh. He showed an early **artistic talent**. He moved to New York City in 1949 and **began a career** in advertising and magazine illustration.

During the 1960s Warhol began to make paintings of famous American products such as Campbell's Soup Cans and Coca-Cola, as well as paintings of **celebrities** like Marilyn Monroe. Warhol sparked a revolution in art—his work **quickly** became very controversial, and popular. Warhol became **one of the most famous** American artists of the day.

**artistic expression:** expresión artística  
**as diverse as:** tan diversa como  
**famous:** famosos  
**who believed:** quienes creyeron  
**belonged to/to belong to:** pertenecía a/  
pertenecer a  
**featured/to feature:** caracterizados/  
caracterizar  
**represented/to represent:**  
representaba/representar  
**sparked a revolution:** provocó una  
revolución  
**cover illustrations:** ilustraciones de  
portada  
**magazine:** revista  
**during:** durante  
**was inspired by/to inspire:** fue  
inspirado por/inspirar  
**had declared/to declare:** había  
declarado/declarar  
**principles:** principios  
**universal rights:** derechos universales  
**freedom of speech:** libertad de expresión  
**worship:** adoración, (*libertad de*)  
creencia  
**fear:** miedo, aprensión  
**were published/to publish:** fueron  
publicadas/publicar  
**the best:** el mejor  
**prolific:** prolífico  
**produced/to produce:** produjo/  
producir  
**works:** obras  
**destroyed/to destroy:** destruidas/  
destruir  
**fire:** fuego  
**mint condition:** en perfecto estado  
**contain/to contain:** contienen/  
contener  
**rare:** raras, poco comunes  
**worth/to be worth:** valen/valer  
**associated with:** asociado con  
**Pop Art:** arte pop, (*popular*)  
**commercial illustrator:** ilustrador  
comercial  
**avant-garde filmmaker:** cineasta  
vanguardista  
**producer:** productor  
**writer:** escritor  
**artistic talent:** talento artístico  
**began/to begin:** empezó/empezar  
**career:** carrera  
**celebrities:** celebridades  
**quickly:** rápidamente  
**one of the most famous:** uno de los  
más famosos



**birthplace of:** lugar de nacimiento de  
**characterized by:** caracterizado por  
**simplicity:** simpleza  
**charm:** encanto  
**cultural center:** centro cultural  
**fascinated/to fascinate:** fascinó/  
 fascinar  
**middle-class people:** gente de clase  
 media  
**in search of:** en busca de  
**best seats in the house:** mejores  
 asientos de la sala  
**relationship:** relación  
**audience:** público  
**lively:** vivaz  
**high-spirited:** animosa  
**caught up in:** atrapados en  
**hissing/to hiss:** silbando/silbar  
**booing/to boo:** abucheando/  
 abuchear  
**clapping/to clap:** aplaudiendo/  
 aplaudir  
**cheering/to cheer:** ovacionando/  
 ovacionar  
**to escape the reality:** para escapar  
 la realidad  
**getaway:** escapada  
**however:** sin embargo  
**assisting/to assist:** ayudando/ayudar,  
 asistir  
**war:** guerra  
**effort:** esfuerzo  
**raise money:** juntar fondos  
**relief:** alivio  
**after:** luego de  
**was filled/to fill:** se llenó/llevar  
**crowds:** muchedumbres  
**enthusiastic citizens:** ciudadanos  
 entusiastas  
**flags:** banderas  
**since that day:** desde ese día  
**gathering place:** lugar de reunión  
**reached its prime:** alcanzó su pináculo  
**fresh ideas:** ideas frescas  
**hope:** esperanza  
**organizer:** organizador  
**dazzling:** deslumbrante  
**influenced/to influence:** influyó/  
 influir, influenciar  
**stock-market crash:** quiebra del  
 mercado de valores  
**plunged/to plunge:** se hundió/  
 hundirse  
**declined/to decline:** declinaron/  
 declinar  
**put...out of work:** dejaron...sin trabajo  
**to write/to write:** escribiendo/escribir  
**plays:** obras, piezas  
**state of affairs:** estado de la situación  
**included/to include:** incluyeron/incluir  
**weapon:** arma  
**playwrights:** autores (*de obras  
 de teatro*)  
**social commentary:** comentario social

# The Birthplace of Broadway

New York City is the **birthplace of** Broadway, which began in the early 1900s. **Characterized by simplicity** and **charm**, Broadway soon became the **cultural center** of New York. The theatre district **fascinated** large groups of **middle-class people in search of** music, excitement, and romance. The **best seats in the house** cost only \$2.00.

The **relationship** between **audience** and actors was **lively** and **high-spirited**. Audiences became **caught up in** the plays, talking to the actors, **hissing** and **booing**, or **clapping** and **cheering**.

**To escape the reality** of World War II, many used Broadway plays as an entertaining **getaway**. **However**, the Broadway community became especially active in **assisting** the **war effort**. The play *Yip, Yip, Yaphank* at the Century Theatre helped **raise money** for war **relief**.

**After** World War II ended, Times Square **was filled** with **crowds of enthusiastic citizens** carrying **flags** and celebrating. **Since that day**, Times Square has continued as a **gathering place** for the people of New York City.

Broadway **reached its prime** during the 1920s. **Fresh ideas** and **hope** filled the theatre. Lawrence Langner, **organizer** of the Theatre Guild, helped Broadway become a **dazzling** performing arts center that **influenced** the theatre of the world.

After the **stock-market crash** of 1929 and the Great Depression, Broadway **plunged**. The number of productions **declined** and **put** many theatre people **out of work**. Ironically, this became a creative period. Established writers organized themselves into the Playwrights Company, and continued **to write** interesting **plays** that were concerned with the **state of affairs** in America.

Many off Broadway theatres now **included** dramas of social protest, using the slogan "Theatre as a **Weapon**." Many **playwrights** used the theatres to make **social commentary**.

Broadway began **to compete with** television and movies during the 1940s. Most theatres on Broadway **were being turned into** film houses. Movies **were beginning to take over** the **entertainment business**. Also **by this time**, television was becoming a **competitor**. Television was providing the public with **free** entertainment.

In the 1950's Broadway had become **less of** an industry **and more of a loose array of** individuals. This period in America was one of increasing intolerance and political persecution, but Broadway **was not afraid** to **express nonconformist opinions**. Broadway **did not fear** the government. Although Broadway theatre **had lost some of its range**, it still **retained** its liveliness and joyfulness. In a country that now required **conventionality**, Broadway held onto a sense of **freedom of speech** and action. These were the ideals on which the nation **was founded**.

Many memorable **musicals emerged** in 1950-1970. Some of these included *West Side Story*, *My Fair Lady*, *The Sound of Music*, *Fiddler on the Roof*, *Man of La Mancha*, and *Hair*.

**Modern day** Broadway is **alive and well** and Broadway theatre is considered the most prestigious form of professional theatre in the United States, as well as the most well known to the general public.

**Seeing** a Broadway **show** is a **popular tourist activity** in New York. Some **ticket booths sell same-day tickets** for many Broadway shows at **half price**. This service helps sell **seats** that would **otherwise go empty**, and makes seeing a show in New York more affordable. Many theatres also offer special student **rates**, **same-day "rush" tickets**, or **standing-room tickets** to help **ensure** that their theatres are **full**.

Theatres all across America **produce** Off-Broadway and original plays, musicals and dance productions. American Theatre offers a diverse **range** of entertainment. With many **themes** to **choose** from you are **certain to find** a show that **interests you**.

**to compete with:** competir con  
**were being turned into:** estaban siendo convertidos en  
**were beginning to/to begin to:** estaban empezando a /empezar a  
**to take over:** asumir cargo de  
**entertainment business:** negocios de entretenimiento  
**by this time:** para este momento  
**competitor:** competidor  
**free:** gratis  
**less of...and more of:** menos... y más  
**a loose array of:** una serie de sueltos  
**was not afraid:** no temía  
**express nonconformist opinions:** expresar opiniones inconformistas  
**did not fear/to fear:** no temía/temer  
**had lost/to lose:** había perdido/perder  
**some of its range:** parte de su alcance  
**retained/to retain:** retenía/retener  
**conventionality:** adherencia a lo convencional  
**freedom of speech:** libertad de expresión  
**was founded/to found:** fue fundada/fundar  
**musicals:** obras musicales  
**emerged/to emerge:** surgieron/surgir  
**modern day:** actual  
**alive and well:** vivito y coleando (*literalmente: vivo y bien*)  
**seeing:** ver  
**show:** espectáculo  
**popular tourist activity:** popular actividad turística  
**ticket booths:** taquilla, ventanilla de venta de entradas  
**sell/to sell:** venden/vender  
**same-day tickets:** entradas para el mismo día  
**half price:** mitad de precio  
**seats:** asientos, localidades  
**otherwise:** de otra forma  
**go empty:** quedar vacíos  
**rates:** tarifas  
**same day "rush" tickets:** entradas "urgentes" para el mismo día  
**standing-room tickets:** entradas populares, "de parado"  
**ensure:** asegurar  
**full:** llenos  
**produce/to produce:** producen/producir  
**range:** gama  
**themes to choose from:** temas de los cuales elegir  
**certain to find:** seguro encontrará  
**interests you:** te interesa

**ask/to ask:** preguntas/preguntar  
**cultural values:** valores culturales  
**you might receive blank stares:** puede que recibas miradas sin expresión  
**no response:** ninguna respuesta  
**society:** sociedad  
**diverse:** diversa  
**likely:** probable  
**answers:** respuestas  
**has been enriched/to enrich:** ha sido enriquecida/enriquecer  
**belief systems:** sistemas de creencias  
**a few select:** algunos pocos y selectos  
**core:** núcleo  
**nearly:** casi  
**would agree upon:** estarían de acuerdo en  
**individual freedom:** libertad individual  
**whether you call it:** ya sea si lo llamas  
**cornerstone:** piedra angular  
**destiny:** destino  
**influenced/to influence:** influyó/influir, influenciar  
**government:** gobierno  
**was established/to establish:** fue establecido/establecer  
**guaranteed:** garantizados  
**large corporations:** grandes corporaciones  
**majority of:** la mayoría de  
**businesses:** negocios  
**owned:** pertenecientes  
**dream:** sueño  
**own boss:** propio patrón  
**being:** ser  
**most appealing ways to improve:** formas más atractivas de mejorar  
**is regarded/to regard:** está considerada/considerar  
**key to opportunity:** clave para la oportunidad  
**including:** incluyendo  
**approach:** enfoque  
**classroom:** salón de clase  
**internships:** pasantías  
**considered:** considerada  
**lifelong:** durante toda la vida  
**continuing education programs:** programas de educación continua  
**belief:** creencia  
**be all that you can be:** sé todo lo que puedas ser  
**emanates/to emanate:** emana/emanar  
**heritage:** herencia  
**early settlers:** primeros colonos  
**to improve themselves:** mejorarse a ellos mismos  
**to develop:** desarrollar  
**talents:** talentos  
**neighbors:** vecinos

# Cultural Values

If you **ask** Americans what the **cultural values** in the U.S. are, **you might receive blank stares** and little or **no response**. In a **society** as **diverse** as the United States, there is **likely** to be a multitude of **answers**. American culture **has been enriched** by the values and **belief systems** of almost every part of the world. **A few select** values are at the **core** of the American value system.

**INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM** — One value that **nearly** every American **would agree upon** is **individual freedom**. **Whether you call it** individual freedom, or independence, it is the **cornerstone** of American values.

The concept of an individual having control over his/her own **destiny** **influenced** the type of **government** that **was established** here. Individual rights are **guaranteed** in the United States Constitution.

While our economic system may be dominated by **large corporations**, the **majority of** American **businesses** are small, and many are **owned** by an individual or a family. It is part of the “American **dream**” to “be your **own boss**.” **Being** an entrepreneur is one of the **most appealing ways to improve** one’s economic future.



## CHOICE IN EDUCATION

Education **is regarded** as the **key to opportunity, including** financial security. Americans take a pragmatic **approach** to learning. What one learns outside the **classroom** through **internship** and extra-curricular activities is often **considered** as important as what is learned in the classroom. **Lifelong** learning is valued which is why you will find many adult and **continuing education programs**.

The **belief** that Americans should “**be all that you can be**” emanates from our Protestant **heritage**. Since the majority of the **early settlers** were Protestant, they believed that they had a responsibility **to improve themselves**, to be the best they could be, **to develop** their **talents**, and to help their **neighbors**.



**THE FAMILY** — The **main purpose** of the American family is to bring about the **happiness** of each individual family member. The traditional family values **include** love and respect for parents, **as well as** for all members of the family.

The **emphasis** on the individual and his/her right to happiness can be **confusing**. It **allows** children **to disagree**, even **argue** with their parents. While in most other cultures such **action** would be a **sign** of **disrespect**, that is not the case in the United States. It is considered a part of **developing** one's independence.

**PRIVACY** — **Privacy** is important to Americans. The **notion** of individual privacy may make it **difficult** to make friends. Because Americans respect one's privacy, they **may not go beyond** a **friendly** "hello."

The **rugged** individualism valued by most Americans **stems from** our **frontier heritage**. Early settlers had to be **self-sufficient**, which **forced** them to be **inventive**. Their **success** gave them **optimism** about the future, a belief that problems could be **solved**. This positive spirit **enables** Americans **to take risks** in areas where others might only dream. This **results in** tremendous **advances** in technology, **health** and science.

**In addition to** such basic American values as individual freedom, self-reliance, equality of opportunity, **hard work**, **material wealth**, and **competition**, we see a **trend toward** conservation. There is an emphasis on **recycling** and **preserving** the **environment**. Also there is a greater sensitivity to cooperation on a **global scale**.

**No matter what changes** the next **century** brings or whether you **agree** with American values, the opportunity **to live** in the United States is an experience **well worth the effort**.

El artículo anterior fue escrito por Thomas E. Grouling, Ph.D. El profesor Grouling es Director Asistente del Departamento de Programas y Servicios Internacionales de la Universidad Drake. Trabaja como consejero de estudiantes y académicos extranjeros, así como director del Programa de Inglés Intensivo. El profesor Grouling ha trabajado con estudiantes internacionales y minorías étnicas por aproximadamente 40 años y dicta un seminario anual en Estudios Americanos en la Universidad Drake.

**main purpose:** propósito principal  
**happiness:** felicidad  
**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir  
**as well as:** así como  
**emphasis:** énfasis  
**confusing:** confuso  
**allows/to allow:** permite/permitir  
**to disagree:** estar en desacuerdo  
**argue/to argue:** discutir/discutir  
**action:** acción  
**sign:** señal  
**disrespect:** falta de respeto  
**developing:** desarrollar  
**privacy:** intimidad  
**notion:** noción  
**difficult:** difícil  
**may not go beyond:** pueden no ir más allá  
**friendly:** amigable  
**rugged:** determinado  
**stems from/to stem from:** deriva de/derivar de  
**frontier heritage:** herencia de frontera  
**self-sufficient:** autosuficientes  
**forced/to force:** forzó/forzar  
**inventive:** inventivos  
**success:** éxito  
**optimism:** optimismo  
**solved/to solve:** resueltos/resolver  
**enables/to enable:** permite/permitir  
**to take risks:** tomar riesgos  
**results in:** resulta en  
**advances:** adelantos  
**health:** salud  
**in addition to:** además de  
**hard work:** trabajo duro  
**material wealth:** riqueza material  
**competition:** competición  
**trend toward:** tendencia hacia  
**recycling:** reciclar  
**preserving:** preservar  
**environment:** medio ambiente  
**global scale:** escala global  
**no matter what:** no importa que  
**changes:** cambios  
**century:** siglo  
**agree/to agree:** estás de acuerdo/estar de acuerdo  
**to live:** vivir  
**well worth the effort:** bien vale la pena

# Test Your Comprehension

## The American Dream, page 4

1. ¿Con qué se asocia generalmente el sueño americano?
2. ¿De qué manera determinó la revolución industrial el sueño americano?
3. Además de seguridad económica y comodidad material, ¿qué otra cosa significa el sueño americano?

## A Melting Pot, page 5

1. ¿Qué es el “melting pot” (crisol de culturas)?
2. ¿Qué región de los Estados Unidos es considerada más tolerante con los cambios y las diferencias?
3. ¿Qué grupo étnico influyó más en el suroeste de los Estados Unidos?

## The American Cowboy, page 6

1. ¿Cuál es el origen del vaquero estadounidense?
2. ¿Qué hacen los vaqueros modernos hoy en día en los Estados Unidos?
3. ¿Dónde puedes aprender sobre la tradición de los vaqueros?

## American Jazz, page 8

1. ¿Cuál es el lugar de nacimiento del jazz?
2. ¿Qué grupo étnico es la raíz del jazz?

# Examina tu comprensión

## Early American Literature, page 14

1. ¿Quién fue el primer escritor estadounidense de notoriedad que nació fuera de la costa este?
2. ¿Qué escritor escribió sobre las personas de clase trabajadora y su lucha?

## Artistic Expression, page 15

1. Norman Rockwell pintó The Four Freedoms (Las cuatro libertades). ¿Cuáles eran las cuatro libertades?
2. ¿Andy Warhol fue famoso por qué tipo de arte?

## The Birthplace of Broadway, page 16

1. ¿En que ciudad estadounidense empezó Broadway?
2. La gente iba al teatro para escapar de la realidad de la guerra, pero ¿qué esfuerzo apoyó Broadway?

## Cultural Values, page 18

1. ¿Cuál es el valor con el que casi todo estadounidense estaría de acuerdo?
2. ¿Qué valor es considerado la clave de la oportunidad, incluyendo la seguridad económica?



Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful,  
we must carry it with us or we find it not.

Ralph Waldo Emerson



# Travel

**several:** varias  
**options:** opciones  
**camping:** acampar  
**throughout:** por todo  
**different types:** diferentes tipos  
**to choose:** elegir  
**depends/to depend:** depende/  
depende  
**interests:** intereses  
**level:** nivel  
**include/to include:** incluyen/  
incluir  
**car camping:** acampar con carro  
**full-facility campgrounds:**  
campamentos con todos los servicios  
**backcountry:** campo  
**limited facilities:** servicios  
limitados  
**wilderness:** tierras vírgenes,  
naturaleza  
**must carry out:** debes llevarte  
**carry in:** traes, entras  
**accept/to accept:** aceptan/aceptar  
**official site:** sitio oficial  
**prefer/to prefer:** prefieres/preferir  
**things:** cosas  
**to consider:** considerar  
**questions:** preguntas  
**to ask:** preguntar  
**making/to make:** estás haciendo/  
hacer  
**available:** disponibles  
**such as:** tal como  
**water:** agua  
**power:** electricidad  
**hookups:** conexiones  
**showers:** duchas  
**picnic tables:** mesas para picnic  
**grills:** barbacoas  
**maximum number:** número  
máximo  
**vehicles:** vehículos  
**permitted:** permitidos  
**consecutive:** consecutivos  
**length:** largo, extensión  
**stay:** estadía  
**regarding pets:** en relación a  
mascotas  
**whatever:** cualquiera  
**help preserve:** ayuda a mantener  
**beauty:** belleza  
**outdoors:** aire libre, naturaleza  
**generations to come:** generaciones  
venideras  
**responsibly:** con responsabilidad

# Camping Trips

There are **several** opportunities and **options** for **camping throughout** the United States and several **different types** of camping **to choose** from. The type of camping you choose **depends** on your **interests** and your **level** of experience. The different options **include car camping** at **full-facility campgrounds**, **backcountry** camping with **limited facilities**, and **wilderness** camping with no facilities at all and you **must carry out** everything you **carry in**.

Many of the U.S. national parks with campgrounds that **accept** reservations are part of the National Park Reservation Service. The **official site** for the National Park Service where you can make reservations is: [www.reservations.nps.gov](http://www.reservations.nps.gov)

If you **prefer** backcountry camping, the website [www.recreation.gov](http://www.recreation.gov) offers complete information and reservations.

If you are going camping at a campground, here are some **things to consider** and **questions to ask** when **making** reservations:

- What facilities are **available**, **such as water** and **power hookups**, bathrooms, **showers**, **picnic tables**, and **grills**.
- What is the **maximum number** of people and **vehicles permitted** per campsite?
- Is there a limit on the number of days or **consecutive** days you can camp at a park? Are there other restrictions on **length of stay**?
- What are the restrictions **regarding pets** in the campground?

**Whatever** type of camping you choose, please **help preserve** the **beauty** of the great **outdoors** for yourself and **generations to come** by camping **responsibly**.

# Rafting the Grand Canyon

When most people **think** of the Grand Canyon they think of **peering over** the **rim** and **admiring** the **beauty** from **up above**.



But **what about** being in the canyon and **looking up**? The Grand Canyon is one of the seven **natural wonders** of the world and a **trip down** the

Colorado **River allows** you to **experience** the beauty and **ruggedness** from the **heart** of the canyon. Over the **course** of 250 miles the river runs through **unruly rapids**, making for a **wilder ride** than you're **likely to find** on **dry land**.

A river trip down the Grand Canyon **ranges from navigating** through **world-class** rapids to **swimming** in the **side** canyons and **hiking** through **remote areas** not **seen** by most travelers. On this **once-in-a-lifetime** adventure you will experience astounding views of **hidden waterfalls** and you will **discover ancient Indian ruins**.

The **diversity** of Grand Canyon's **scenery** is **matched** by the **surprising** diversity of its **plant** and animal life. There are 287 species of **birds** in the Grand Canyon, 88 species of **mammals**, 26 species of **fish**, and 58 species of **reptiles** and **amphibians**.

A **guide** for your rafting trip is highly recommended and **required** in some parts of the river. There are several **tour companies** that **book weekend** or **weeklong** trips. Some tours provide **special interest** trips including history, **geology** and **photography** tours.

**think/to think:** piensan/pensar  
**peering over:** esforzarse por ver sobre  
**rim:** borde  
**admiring/to admire:** admirando/  
admirar  
**beauty:** belleza  
**up above:** arriba, por encima  
**what about:** qué tal  
**looking up:** mirando hacia arriba  
**natural wonders:** maravillas naturales  
**trip down...river:** viaje río abajo  
**allows/to allow:** te permite/permitir  
**experience:** experimentar  
**ruggedness:** accidentado del terreno  
**heart:** corazón  
**course:** curso  
**unruly:** rebelde  
**rapids:** rápidos  
**wilder ride:** paseo más desenfrenado  
**likely:** probable  
**to find:** encontrar  
**dry land:** tierra firme  
**ranges from:** va de  
**navigating:** navegar  
**world-class:** de nivel mundial  
**swimming:** nadar  
**side:** lado, laterales  
**hiking:** caminar  
**remote areas:** áreas remotas  
**seen/to see:** vistas/ver  
**once-in-a-lifetime:** una vez en la vida  
**hidden waterfalls:** cascadas escondidas  
**discover:** descubrir  
**ancient Indian ruins:** antiguas ruinas  
indígenas  
**diversity:** diversidad  
**scenery:** paisaje  
**matched/to match:** igualado/igualar  
**surprising:** sorprendente  
**plant:** vegetal  
**birds:** pájaros  
**mammals:** mamíferos  
**fish:** peces  
**reptiles:** reptiles  
**amphibians:** anfibios  
**guide:** guía  
**required:** necesario  
**tour companies:** agencias turísticas  
**book/to book:** reservan/reservar  
**weekend:** fin de semana  
**weeklong:** de una semana de duración  
**special interest:** interés especial  
**geology:** geología  
**photography:** fotografía

**beaches:** playas  
**were built/to build:** fueron  
 contruidos/construir  
**late:** fines de  
**designed:** diseñados  
**walkways:** calzadas, pasarelas, veredas  
**beachgoers:** personas que van a la  
 playa  
**stroll:** dar un paseo  
**along:** a lo largo de  
**shore:** costa  
**tracking:** dejar huellas  
**sand:** arena  
**hotel lobbies:** vestíbulos de los hoteles  
**have something:** tienen algo  
**arcades:** galerías  
**carnival rides:** atracciones en parques  
 de diversiones  
**clothing boutiques:** tiendas de ropa  
**gourmet candy shops:** tiendas  
 de dulces gourmet  
**nightclubs:** clubes nocturnos  
**sunup:** salida del sol  
**sundown:** puesta del sol  
**packed:** llenas, repletas  
**making the most of:** aprovechando al  
 máximo  
**summertime:** tiempo de verano  
**fun:** diversión  
**true:** verdadera  
**celebrate/to celebrate:** celebramos/  
 celebrar  
**to offer:** ofrecer  
**largest:** más grande  
**started/to start:** empezó/empezar  
**has become/to become:** se ha  
 convertido/convertirse  
**recent years:** años recientes  
**still:** todavía  
**alike:** igualmente  
**family-friendly:** para la familia  
**found/to find:** encontrarse/encontrar  
**promenade:** paseo marítimo  
**runs/to run:** corre/correr  
**beside:** al lado de  
**wide:** anchas  
**feel:** ambiente, sensación  
**reminiscent:** que recuerda a  
**seaside resorts:** lugar de vacaciones en  
 la playa o costa  
**once:** una vez  
**populated/to populate:** poblaron/  
 poblar  
**will find/to find:** encontrarás/encontrar  
**fresh:** fresco/a  
**family-owned shops:** tiendas  
 pertenecientes a familias  
**another:** otra

# Down by the Boardwalk

The boardwalks of American **beaches** are major tourist attractions. The first boardwalks **were built** in New Jersey in the **late** 1800's. They were originally **designed** as **walkways** so **beachgoers** could **stroll along** the **shore** without **tracking sand** into the **hotel lobbies**. Today's boardwalks **have something** for everyone; **arcades, carnival rides, clothing boutiques, gourmet candy shops, restaurants** and **nightclubs**. From **sunup** to **sundown**, boardwalks are **packed** with people of all ages, **making the most of** their **summertime fun**.



The boardwalk is a **true** American beach tradition. We **celebrate** the boardwalk with a list of the best America has **to offer**.

Atlantic City is the **largest** of New Jersey's boardwalks and it is where it all **started** in 1870. Atlantic City **has become** more famous for its casinos in **recent years**, but the boardwalk is **still** packed in the summer with locals and tourists **alike**. A **family-friendly** boardwalk can be **found** in Ocean City. This popular **promenade runs beside** beautiful **wide** sand beaches. The boardwalk has a Victorian **feel, reminiscent** of the **seaside resorts** that **once populated** the mid-Atlantic coast. At all of the New Jersey coast towns you **will find fresh** saltwater taffy being made at **family-owned shops**. Saltwater taffy is **another** beachside tradition that started in New Jersey.

The west coast is not **as well known** for its boardwalks but Santa Cruz, California has a seaside **amusement park** that is one of the best in the nation. It is California's **oldest** amusement park and the **only** major seaside amusement park on the Pacific Coast. Here you will find a **wonderful blend** of **old** and **new** carnival rides. The Loeff Carousell and the Giant Dipper roller coaster are National Historic Landmarks.



Virginia Beach's famous **oceanfront** boardwalk has been **named** by many the most **beautiful** boardwalk in the **country**. Its popular **three-mile** walkway has **recently** been **updated**. There

is also a **bike path** that runs **alongside** the boardwalk making it popular for bikes, skateboards and rollerblades. **Concerts** are a big **attraction** here at one of the three oceanfront **stages**.

Myrtle Beach, South Carolina was **nearly empty** of boardwalk attractions **twenty years ago**. **Since that time** an **enormous growth** of shops, amusement parks, **theaters** and restaurants has **transformed** the boardwalk at Myrtle Beach into a major tourist center. **In addition to** the usual boardwalk **fare**, Myrtle Beach also **boasts** an **aquarium** and an IMAX theater. A wonderful new **addition** to Myrtle Beach is a **glass butterfly pavilion**.

Ocean City Maryland **is home to** a famous boardwalk that **buzzes** with activity. You will find **activities** and **events** that **appeal** to all ages. Ten miles of white-sand beaches and three miles of world-famous Boardwalk make Ocean City **picture-perfect**. From the **tiny train** that **chugs** along the three-mile promenade to the **antique** carousel that **dates back to** 1902, Ocean City has **kept** its **sense** of a **bygone era** while **keeping** its attractions fresh.

**as well known:** tan conocida  
**amusement park:** parque de diversiones  
**oldest:** más viejo  
**only:** único  
**wonderful blend:** maravillosa mezcla  
**old:** viejo  
**new:** nuevo  
**oceanfront:** frente al mar  
**named:** nombrado, llamado  
**beautiful:** hermoso  
**country:** país  
**three-mile:** de tres millas  
**recently:** recientemente  
**updated:** renovada  
**bike path:** sendero para bicicletas  
**alongside:** al lado de  
**concerts:** conciertos  
**attraction:** atracción  
**stages:** escenarios  
**nearly:** casi  
**empty:** vacío, desprovisto  
**twenty years ago:** veinte años atrás  
**since that time:** desde esos tiempos  
**enormous growth:** crecimiento enorme  
**theaters:** teatros  
**transformed/to transform:** transformado/transformar  
**in addition to:** además de  
**fare:** comida  
**boasts/to boast:** se jacta/jactarse  
**aquarium:** acuario  
**addition:** adición  
**glass butterfly pavilion:** pabellón de vidrio para mariposas  
**is home to:** alberga  
**buzzes/to buzz:** zumba/zumbar  
**activities:** actividades  
**events:** espectáculos  
**appeal/to appeal:** atraen/atraer, interesar  
**picture-perfect:** perfecto como en una foto, "de película"  
**tiny train:** tren diminuto  
**chugs/to chug:** resopla/resoplar (*tren*)  
**antique:** antiguo  
**dates back to:** se remonta a  
**kept/to keep:** mantenido/mantener  
**sense:** sentido  
**bygone era:** época pasada  
**keeping/to keep:** mantiene/mantener



**islands:** islas  
**have long been considered:** han sido consideradas desde hace tiempo  
**treasure:** tesoro  
**gorgeous sandy beaches:** magníficas playas de arena  
**spectacular sunsets:** puestas de sol espectaculares  
**brehtaking beauty:** belleza que quita el aliento  
**surprise:** sorpresa  
**spots:** puntos, sitios  
**packed full:** repleta  
**diversity:** diversidad  
**find/to find:** encontrar  
**depending:** dependiendo  
**also:** también  
**see:** ver  
**miles:** millas  
**barren lava flow:** corriente de lava estéril  
**museums:** museos  
**skiing:** esquí  
**snow-peaked mountain:** montaña con el pico nevado  
**often:** a menudo  
**landing spot:** sitio de aterrizaje  
**largest city:** mayor ciudad  
**probably best known:** probablemente mejor conocida  
**hums/to hum:** zumba/zumbar  
**activity:** actividad  
**outdoor activities:** actividades al aire libre  
**well worth your time:** bien vale la pena tu tiempo  
**to visit:** visitar  
**world-famous surf:** oleaje famoso a nivel mundial  
**relaxed:** relajada  
**friendly:** amigable  
**spread across:** dispersas a través  
**bicycling:** andar en bicicleta  
**volcano:** volcán  
**shopping:** ir de compras  
**snorkeling:** hacer esnórquel  
**lovely cove:** cala encantadora  
**tropical rain forest:** selva tropical lluviosa

# Treasure Islands

The **islands** of Hawaii **have long been considered** the **treasure** of the United States. **Gorgeous sandy beaches, spectacular sunsets** and **brehtaking beauty**, it is no **surprise** that Hawaii is one of the most popular vacation **spots** in the U.S.

Oahu, Maui, Kauai and The Big Island are the four most popular islands. Each island is **packed full** of as much beauty as **diversity**. You will **find** perfect beaches on each island, but **depending** on your destination, you may **also see miles** of **barren lava flow, museums** and even **skiing** on a **snow-peaked mountain!**

## OAHU

Oahu is **often** the **landing spot** for most visitors and home to the **largest city** in the state, Honolulu. Oahu is **probably best known** for the city and beaches of Waikiki. Waikiki **hums** with **activity**. Here you



can do more than just experience the **outdoor activities** of the islands. It is **well worth your time to visit** Pearl Harbor and the Polynesian Cultural Center. And you must visit the North Shore of Oahu for **world-famous surf**.

## MAUI

**Relaxed** and **friendly**, Maui is home to some of the most beautiful resorts and gorgeous sandy beaches in the world. Activities are **spread across** the entire island and you can easily find something different to do every day. **Bicycling** down a **volcano, shopping** in historic Lahaina Town, world-class golf, **snorkeling** in a **lovely cove** or camping in a **tropical rain forest**; the Island of Maui has a lot to offer for all **ages**.

## KAUAI



**Known also as the garden isle**, Kauai is **considered by many** to be the most beautiful of the islands. Poipu Beach **is consistently voted** one of the prettiest beaches

in the world. **Lush** tropical rain forests **compete** for your attention with **dramatic canyons** and **coastline**. You won't find a **great deal** of **night life** here, but your time will be best **spent** hiking, exploring and kayaking during the day. Kauai is one of the **wettest** spots on Earth, with an **annual average rainfall** of 460 inches. The high annual rainfall has **eroded deep valleys** in the central mountain, **carving out** canyons and **creating** the many **scenic waterfalls**.

## THE BIG ISLAND

**Larger** than all the other islands **combined**, The Big Island of Hawaii is a **remarkable contrast** of geography and **climates**. Tropical forests with beautiful waterfalls on one side, **stark** lava beds on the other. The **landscape** is **dominated** by mountains, particularly the **twin peaks** of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. Mauna Kea is the only place in Hawaii where you can **strap on skis** and **hit the slopes**.

If you can't **make up your mind** about which Island to visit you can **take** an **island-hopping cruise**. Norwegian Cruise Line has seven-day **itineraries** visiting Oahu, Maui, Kauai and the Big Island.

By **land** or **sea**, Hawaii is a great **place** for your **next** vacation!

**ages:** edades  
**known also as:** también conocida como  
**garden isle:** isla jardín  
**considered by many:** considerada por muchos  
**is consistently voted:** es votada consistentemente  
**lush:** exuberante  
**compete/to compete:** competir/competir  
**dramatic canyons:** dramáticos cañones  
**coastline:** litoral, costa  
**great deal:** mucha  
**night life:** vida nocturna  
**spent:** usado, pasado (*tiempo*)  
**wettest:** más húmedos  
**annual average rainfall:** precipitación anual promedio  
**eroded/to erode:** erosión/erosionar  
**deep valleys:** valles profundos  
**carving out/to carve out:** excavando/excavar, labrar, forjar  
**creating/to create:** creando/crear  
**scenic waterfalls:** cascadas pintorescas  
**larger:** más grande  
**combined:** en conjunto  
**remarkable contrast:** contraste notable  
**climates:** climas  
**stark:** inhóspitas  
**landscape:** paisaje  
**dominated/to dominate:** dominado/dominar  
**twin peaks:** picos gemelos  
**strap on skis:** ponerse esquís  
**hit the slopes:** esquiar (*literalmente: tirarse por las laderas*)  
**make up your mind:** decidirse  
**take:** tomar  
**island-hopping cruise:** crucero que va de isla en isla  
**itineraries:** itinerarios  
**land:** tierra  
**sea:** mar  
**place:** lugar  
**next:** próxima



**offer/to offer:** ofrecer/ofrecer  
**more than:** más que  
**outdoor recreation:** recreación al aire libre  
**chance:** oportunidad  
**to learn:** para aprender  
**first:** primer  
**inspired:** inspirado  
**beauty:** belleza  
**worried:** preocupado  
**natural wonders:** maravillas naturales  
**appealed/to appeal:** pidieron/pedir  
**protect:** proteger  
**signed/to sign:** firmó/firmar  
**granting/to grant:** concediendo/  
conceder  
**inalienable public trust:** fideicomiso público inalienable  
**time:** vez  
**set aside/to set aside:** destinado/  
destinar  
**scenic lands:** tierras pintorescas  
**to allow:** para permitir  
**enjoyment:** disfrute  
**spark:** chispa  
**known/to know:** conocido/conocer  
**waterfalls:** cataratas  
**square miles:** millas cuadradas  
**find:** encontrar  
**abundance:** abundancia  
**wildlife:** vida silvestre  
**spectacular scenery:** paisaje espectacular  
**vast wilderness:** vasta tierra virgen  
**to explore:** para explorar  
**to see:** para ver  
**spring:** primavera  
**snowmelt:** deshielo  
**occurs/to occur:** ocurre/ocurrir,  
tener lugar  
**tallest:** más alto  
**separate:** separadas, distintas, aparte  
**flows/to flow:** fluye/fluir  
**walk:** caminar  
**ancient:** antiguas  
**found/to find:** encontradas/encontrar  
**grove:** arboleda  
**generally considered:** generalmente considerada  
**located:** ubicado

## 30 travel

# The First National Park

The National Parks in the United States **offer more than** just **outdoor recreation**—they offer a **chance to learn** about our nation's diverse history, geography, and culture.

The **first** official national park of the United States was California's Yosemite National Park. **Inspired** by the **beauty** of Yosemite and **worried** about the possible exploitation of Yosemite's **natural wonders**, conservationists **appealed** to Senator John Conness to help **protect** the park. On June 30, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln **signed** a bill **granting** Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias to the State of California as an **inalienable public trust**. This was the first **time** in history that a federal government had **set aside scenic lands** to protect them and **to allow** for their **enjoyment** by all people. This idea was the **spark** that made Yosemite the first official national park in 1890.

Yosemite National Park is best **known** for its **waterfalls**, but within its nearly 1,200 **square miles** you will **find** an **abundance** of **wildlife**, **spectacular scenery** and **vast wilderness to explore**.

The best time **to see** waterfalls is during **spring**, when most of the **snowmelt occurs**. Yosemite Falls is one of the world's **tallest** and is made up of three **separate** falls: Upper Yosemite Fall (1,430 feet), the middle cascades (675 feet), and Lower Yosemite Fall (320 feet). Another popular waterfall, Bridal Veil, **flows** all year and you can **walk** to the base in just a few minutes.

**Ancient** giant sequoias can be **found** in the Mariposa **Grove**. The Mariposa Grove is the largest group of giant sequoias in Yosemite. The General Sherman, a Giant Sequoia, is **generally considered** to be the largest tree in the world. This tree is **located** in Sequoia National Park, just south of Yosemite.



Two famous **rock formations** in Yellowstone are Half Dome and El Capitan. Half Dome is **perhaps** the most **recognized symbol** of Yosemite. **Rising** nearly 5,000 feet **above** the Valley floor, some people **attempt** the **treacherous hike** or **rock climb** to the **top**. Experienced rock climbers enjoy El Capitan. It rises more than 3,000 feet above the Valley floor and is the largest **monolith** of **granite** in the world.

Yosemite National Park is home to hundreds of American **black bears**. These bears are very **curious** and have an amazing **sense of smell**. Most bears that **rely** on natural **food sources** are **active** during the day. However, when **hungry**, they **quietly sneak around** and **grab unattended** food at night. **Precautions** and information on bear **safety** can be found at **nature centers** in the park.

You don't need reservations **to visit** Yosemite National Park, but reservations to **stay overnight** in the park are **mandatory**. **Lodging** options in Yosemite National Park **range from** simple **cabins** to **deluxe rooms** at The Ahwahnee Hotel. Camping is the most popular way to spend the night in Yosemite National Park. There are 13 campgrounds located throughout the park and reservations are **necessary** for **most** locations. Information and reservations for Yosemite, **as well as** every national park in the United States, can be **found** online at: [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov).

**rock formations:** formaciones rocosas  
**perhaps:** quizás  
**recognized:** reconocido  
**symbol:** símbolo  
**rising:** elevándose  
**above:** sobre, arriba  
**attempt/to attempt:** intentan/intentar  
**treacherous hike:** excursión traicionera  
**rock climb:** trepada por las rocas  
**top:** cima  
**monolith:** monolito  
**granite:** granito  
**black bears:** osos negros  
**curious:** curiosos  
**sense of smell:** sentido del olfato  
**rely/to rely:** dependen/  
depender  
**food sources:** fuentes de comida  
o alimento  
**active:** activos  
**hungry:** hambrientos  
**quietly sneak around:** acercarse  
sigilosamente  
**grab/to grab:** agarran/agarrar  
**unattended:** desatendida  
**precautions:** precauciones  
**safety:** seguridad  
**nature centers:** centros con  
información sobre la naturaleza  
**to visit:** visitar  
**stay overnight:** quedarse por la noche,  
pasar la noche  
**mandatory:** obligatorios  
**lodging:** alojamiento  
**range from:** van desde  
**cabins:** cabañas  
**deluxe rooms:** habitaciones de lujo  
**necessary:** necesarias  
**most:** la mayoría de  
**as well as:** así como  
**found/to find:** encontrados/  
encontrar

**most:** la mayoría  
**think/to think:** piensan/pensar  
**visiting:** visitar  
**lifetime:** vida  
**hard to arrange:** difícil de organizar  
 o coordinar  
**arrangements:** arreglos  
**through:** a través de  
**requires/to require:** requiere/requerir  
**extensive:** extenso, de gran alcance,  
 a fondo  
**planning:** planeamiento  
**ahead of time:** por adelantado  
**of course:** por supuesto  
**worth:** valer  
**effort:** esfuerzo  
**successful:** exitoso (*si obtienes los  
 resultados esperados*)  
**besides:** además de  
**packed full:** repleta  
**places:** lugares  
**to visit:** visitar  
**taking:** tomar  
**self-guided tour:** visita auto-guiada  
**learning/to learn:** se aprende/aprender  
**government:** gobierno  
**prominent landmark:** punto de  
 referencia prominente  
**stands/to stand:** se eleva/elevarse  
**tall:** alto, altura  
**landing:** rellano  
**views:** vistas  
**unique feature:** rasgo único  
**carved memorial stones:** lápidas  
 talladas  
**line/to line:** bordean/bordear  
**pay tribute:** rinden homenaje  
**achievements:** logros  
**honors/to honor:** honra/honrar  
**symbolizes/to symbolize:** simboliza/  
 simbolizar  
**belief:** creencia  
**should be free:** deberían ser libres  
**contains/to contain:** contiene/contener  
**statue:** estatua  
**houses/to house:** aloja/alajar  
**stone tables:** mesas de piedra  
**engraved:** grabadas  
**building:** edificio  
**based on:** basado en  
**classic style:** estilo clásico  
**introduced/to introduce:** introduce/  
 introducir  
**walls:** paredes  
**describe/to describe:** describen/  
 describir  
**beliefs:** creencias  
**freedom:** libertad

## 32 travel

# A Walking Tour of D.C.

When **most** people **think** of a trip to Washington, D.C. they think of **visiting** the White House. A trip to the White House is an experience of a **lifetime**; however it can be very **hard to arrange**. You must have a group of ten or more people and make your **arrangements through** your member of Congress. This **requires extensive planning well ahead of time**. It is, **of course**, well **worth the effort** if you are **successful**.

**Besides** the White House, Washington, D.C. is **packed full** of interesting, historical and educational **places to visit**. **Taking a self-guided tour** of the national monuments is a great way to explore the city while **learning** about the history, **government** and people of the United States.

## THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The most **prominent landmark** in Washington, D.C. is the Washington Monument. It **stands 555 feet tall**. An elevator takes visitors to the 500-foot **landing** for magnificent **views** of the city. A **unique feature** of the Washington Monument is the 193 **carved memorial stones** that **line** the interior of the monument. These stones **pay tribute** to the **achievements** of George Washington.

## THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

The Lincoln Memorial **honors** Abraham Lincoln, the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the United States. The memorial **symbolizes** Lincoln's **belief** that all people **should be free**. The chamber inside the memorial **contains a statue** of Lincoln. The chamber also **houses two stone tables**; one **engraved** with Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, and the other with the Gettysburg Address.

## THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

The Jefferson Memorial honors Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, first Secretary of State, and third President. The structure of the **building is based on** the **classic style** of architecture Jefferson **introduced** into this country. In the center of the memorial is a statue of Jefferson. On the **walls** are four inscriptions. They **describe** his **belief** in **freedom** and education.

## VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL



The Vietnam Veterans Memorial honors the men and women who **served** in the Vietnam War. The memorial **consists** of three parts: the Wall of names, the

Three **Servicemen** Statue and **Flagpole**, and the Vietnam Women's Memorial. The Memorial Wall **contains** the names of the 58,220 men and women who were **killed** and **remain missing** from the war.

## KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

The Korean War Veterans Memorial is a **reminder** of the Korean War and the sacrifices and **hardships** of those who **fought** in this war. This memorial consists of a **platoon** of **stainless steel** soldiers. Engraved on a **nearby** wall are the total **casualties** of both the United States and the United Nations' **troops** along with the words "FREEDOM IS NOT FREE".

## NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL

The National World War II Memorial is a National memorial to Americans who served and **died** in World War II. The **design** of the National World War II Memorial **incorporates** many **symbolic elements** representing **unity**, **sacrifice**, **victory** and freedom.

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS MEMORIAL

The Marine Corps War Memorial is a symbol of America's **gratitude** to the U.S. Marines who died in **combat**. The statue **portrays** one of the most famous **events** of World War II: the U.S. victory of Iwo Jima.

## THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWNNS

The **Tomb** of the **Unknown Soldier** is **located** at Arlington National Cemetery. It was **constructed to mark** the **grave** of an **unidentified** American soldier from World War I. Three **Greek figures** are engraved into the **marble** and represent **Peace**, **Victory**, and **Valor**. **On the back** of the Tomb is the **following inscription**: **HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD**.

**served/to serve:** sirvió/servir  
**consists/to consist:** consiste/consistir  
**servicemen:** militares  
**flagpole:** asta de bandera  
**contains/to contain:** contiene/contener  
**killed/to kill:** matados/matar  
**remain missing:** permanecen desaparecidos  
**reminder:** recordatorio  
**hardships:** privaciones  
**fought/fight:** pelearon/pelear  
**platoon:** sección (*militar*)  
**stainless steel:** acero inoxidable  
**nearby:** cercana  
**casualties:** bajas  
**troops:** tropas  
**died/to die:** murieron/morir  
**design:** diseño  
**incorporates/to incorporate:** incorpora/incorporar  
**symbolic elements:** elementos simbólicos  
**unity:** unidad  
**sacrifice:** sacrificio  
**victory:** victoria  
**gratitude:** gratitud  
**combat:** combate  
**portrays/to portray:** representa/representar, retratar  
**events:** eventos  
**tomb:** tumba, sepulcro  
**unknown:** desconocidos  
**soldier:** soldado  
**located:** ubicada  
**constructed/to construct:** construída/construir  
**to mark:** para marcar  
**grave:** tumba  
**unidentified:** inidentificado  
**Greek figures:** figuras griegas  
**marble:** mármol  
**peace:** paz  
**on the back:** en el reverso de, en la parte de atrás  
**following:** (*lo*) siguiente  
**inscription:** inscripción  
**here rests:** aquí descansa  
**glory:** gloria  
**known:** conocido  
**God:** Dios



ready: dispuesto/a  
**something:** algo  
**next:** próxima  
**skip/to skip:** saltéate/saltearse  
**spend/to spend:** pasa/pasar  
**lighthouse:** faro  
**romantic towers:** torres románticas  
**provide/to provide:** proveen/proveer  
**unique:** únicas  
**accommodations:** alojamiento  
**country:** país  
**allow/to allow:** permiten/permitir  
**guests:** huéspedes  
**to perform:** hacer, llevar a cabo  
**keeper's duties:** obligaciones del guardar  
**raising/to raise:** levantar (*izar*)  
**flag:** bandera  
**recording/to record:** tomar nota de  
**odd jobs:** trabajos esporádicos  
**maintain:** mantener  
**scenery:** paisaje  
**surroundings:** alrededores  
**range from:** va de  
**upscale:** exclusivo  
**gourmet meals:** comidas gourmet  
**rugged:** rústico  
**bunk beds:** literas  
**tiny:** minúscula  
**entire:** entero  
**yourself:** ti mismo  
**restored:** restaurado  
**open:** abiertos  
**daily:** diariamente  
**departs/to depart:** parte/partir  
**own:** propia  
**rent:** alquilar  
**second-floor:** segundo piso  
**agree to do:** aceptar hacer  
**hour's worth:** equivalente a una hora  
**record-keeping:** tomar notas  
**chores:** tareas  
**landmark:** punto de referencia  
**red-brick:** ladrillo rojo  
**built/to build:** construido/construir  
**overnight:** por la noche, de un día para el otro  
**public tours:** visitas públicas guiadas  
**operational:** en funcionamiento  
**enjoy:** disfrutar  
**swimming:** nadar  
**picnicking:** hacer excursiones  
**bird watching:** observar aves  
**reached/to reach:** alcanzada/alcanzar  
**boat:** bote  
**nature trail:** ruta ecológica  
**village:** pueblo

# Unique Accommodations



Ready for **something** different? On your **next** vacation **skip** the hotel and **spend** the night in a **lighthouse!** These **romantic towers provide** some of the most **unique accommodations** in the **country.** Some lighthouses **allow guests to perform** various **keeper's duties** such as **raising** the **flag,**

**recording** the weather, and other **odd jobs** to help **maintain** the property. All lighthouses provide spectacular **scenery,** historic **surroundings,** and an extraordinary opportunity. The lighthouses **range from upscale** bed and breakfasts with **gourmet meals** to more **rugged** accommodations with **bunk beds** and no electricity.

The lighthouse on **tiny** Rose Island, in Rhode Island's Narragansett Bay, is one of the few authentic lighthouses in America that allows you to have the **entire** lighthouse to **yourself** and become keeper for a week. The island and **restored** lighthouse are **open** from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. **daily.** But when the last ferry **departs,** the island becomes your **own.** Up to four adults can **rent** the **second-floor** apartment if they **agree to do** an **hour's worth** of daily **record-keeping** and **chores.**

A **landmark** on the Hudson River, the Saugerties Lighthouse, is a **red-brick** lighthouse **built** in 1869. The lighthouse offers **overnight** bed and breakfast accommodations, **public tours** and special events. The **operational** light-tower offers a panoramic view of the Hudson River. On this small island you can **enjoy swimming, picnicking** and **bird-watching.** The Lighthouse can be **reached** by **boat** or the half-mile **nature trail** at the end of Lighthouse Drive in the **village** of Saugerties, New York.

The East Brother Light Station is located **less** than an hour from San Francisco but **once** you **arrive**, **city life feels a world away**. The Light Station operates as a four-room bed and breakfast and is **accessible only** by boat. **Gourmet dinners** are **served** with **wine** and breakfasts **have been made popular** by the Lighthouse French Toast Soufflé. The day can be **spent hiking** the island, bird and **whale** watching or **learning** about the history of the lighthouse.



Travel **back in time** with a stay at the Isle Au Haut Lighthouse in Maine. This authentic Keeper's House is **without telephones** and electricity. Guests **use kerosene lanterns** for **light** and **woodstoves** for **heat**. To reach this 1907 lighthouse, take a 40-minute boat ride to the **remote** island of Isle au Haut. **Bikes** are **provided** to guests for **transportation around** the island. There are six bedrooms **furnished** with **antiques**, island **crafts** and **coastal memorabilia**.

Charity Island Lighthouse in Au Gres, Michigan, offers overnight lodging in the **spring** and **fall**. It is operational as a bed and breakfast with four bedrooms. **Upon arrival** guests **receive** a 30-minute **presentation** on the history of the island and the lighthouse. The island **consists of almost three hundred acres** of **forest** and is home to a **multitude** of **wildlife** including **songbirds**, **bald eagles**, **raccoons**, and **foxes**. The island is **preserved** as a wildlife **sanctuary** and is considered a bird-watcher's **paradise**.

**less:** menos  
**once:** una vez  
**arrive/to arrive:** llegas/llegar  
**city life:** vida urbana  
**feels/to feel:** se siente/sentirse  
**world away:** un mundo de distancia  
**accessible only:** accesible solamente  
**gourmet dinners:** cenas gourmet  
**served/to serve:** servidas/servir  
**wine:** vino  
**have been made popular:** han sido popularizadas  
**spent/to spend:** pasado/pasar  
**hiking/to hike:** caminando/caminar  
**whale:** ballena  
**learning/to learn:** aprendiendo/aprender  
**back in time:** atrás en el tiempo  
**without telephones:** sin teléfonos  
**use/to use:** usan/usar  
**kerosene lanterns:** faroles a queroseno  
**light:** luz  
**woodstoves:** estufas a leña  
**heat:** calor  
**remote:** remota  
**bikes:** bicicletas  
**provided/to provide:** provistas/proveer, proporcionar  
**transportation:** transporte  
**around:** alrededor  
**furnished:** amueblados  
**antiques:** antigüedades  
**crafts:** artesanías  
**coastal memorabilia:** recuerdos de la costa  
**spring:** primavera  
**fall:** otoño  
**upon arrival:** a la llegada  
**receive/to receive:** reciben/recibir  
**presentation:** presentación  
**consists/to consist:** consiste/consistir  
**almost:** casi  
**three hundred acres:** trescientos acres  
**forest:** bosque  
**multitude:** multitud  
**wildlife:** vida silvestre  
**songbirds:** pájaros cantores  
**bald eagles:** águilas calvas  
**raccoons:** mapaches  
**foxes:** zorros  
**preserved:** preservada  
**sanctuary:** santuario  
**paradise:** paraíso



# Made in the USA

**all over:** todo alrededor de  
**cities:** ciudades  
**big and small:** grandes y pequeñas  
**will find/to find:** encontrarás/encontrar  
**factories:** fábricas  
**give/to give:** dan/dar  
**tours:** visitas guiadas  
**visit:** visitar  
**educational:** educativas  
**entertaining:** entretenidas  
**behind-the-scenes:** trastienda  
**everyday things:** cosas de todos los días  
**made/to make:** hechas/hacer  
**both:** ambos  
**taking/to take:** tomando/tomar, hacer  
**road trip:** viaje por carretera  
**stopping:** parar  
**break:** descanso  
**provide:** proveer  
**valuable insight:** valiosa perspectiva  
 nueva  
**end:** final  
**guide:** guía  
**hand out/to hand out:** reparte/repartir  
**free samples:** muestras gratis  
**in addition:** además  
**resulting in:** lo que resulta en  
**affordable activity:** actividad asequible  
**list:** listar  
**great place:** gran sitio  
**to plan:** para planear  
**put on/to put on:** ponte/ponerse  
**white paper hat:** sombrero de  
 papel blanco  
**follow/to follow:** sigue/seguir  
**friendly:** amigables  
**sweet-smelling:** perfumado, fragante,  
 de olor agradable  
**watch/to watch:** mira/mirar  
**flavors:** sabores  
**range/to range:** se extiende/extenderse  
**buttered popcorn:** palomitas de maíz  
 con mantequilla  
**unique:** única  
**candy:** dulce  
**made/to make:** hecha/hacer  
**bills:** billetes  
**large reams:** grandes resmas  
**blank paper:** papel en blanco  
**intricately inked currency:** papel  
 moneda intrincadamente entintado  
**locations:** ubicaciones, lugares  
**favorite ice cream brand:** marca de  
 helado favorita  
**tasted/to taste:** probadas/probar  
**to eat:** para comer  
**breakfast:** desayuno  
**guitar-making process:** proceso de  
 hacer guitarras  
**assembling/to assemble:** armando/  
 armar  
**quality:** calidad  
**by hand:** a mano

**All over** the United States, in **cities big and small**, you **will find factories** that **give tours** to the public. Why **visit** a factory? Factory tours are **educational** and **entertaining**. The **behind-the-scenes** view of how **everyday things** are **made** can be interesting to **both** kids and adults. If you are **taking a road trip**, **stopping** to visit a factory can make a nice **break**. If you are visiting a new city it can **provide valuable insight** into what makes that city special. At the **end** of the tour, the tour **guide** will often **hand out free samples** of their products. **In addition**, factory tours are generally free to the public, **resulting in an affordable activity** for you and your family.

There are more tours than we could **list** in one article. A **great place to plan** your factory tour is at Factory Tours: [www.factorytoursusa.com](http://www.factorytoursusa.com)

[Jelly Belly Factory \(www.jellybelly.com\)](http://www.jellybelly.com) **Put on a white paper hat**, **follow friendly** tour guides through the **sweet-smelling** factory and **watch** how Jelly Bellies are made. With the interesting **flavors** that **range from buttered popcorn** to jalapeño, the Jelly Belly tour is a **unique candy** experience.

[U.S. Department of the Treasury \(www.moneyfactory.com\)](http://www.moneyfactory.com) Do you want to see how money is **made**? Here you can watch **bills** go from **large reams of blank paper** into **intricately inked currency**. There are two **locations**—one in Washington, D.C., and the other in Fort Worth, Texas.

[Ben and Jerry's \(www.benjerry.com\)](http://www.benjerry.com) This **favorite ice cream brand** is one of the most popular tours in the United States. Samples are **tasted** in their FlavoRoom and tours starting at 9am give you the perfect excuse **to eat** ice cream for **breakfast**.

[Gibson Guitar Factory \(www.gibsonmemphis.com\)](http://www.gibsonmemphis.com) At this factory in Memphis, Tennessee, you will watch all the phases in the **guitar-making process**. For over 100 years, the company has been **assembling quality** American guitars **by hand**.

# Home on the Range

Have you **ever wanted to live** like a **cowboy**? Well, you can **spend a weekend** as a cowboy at one of the many “dude ranches” **located across** the United States.



The dude ranch, **also known as a guest ranch**, is a ranch that is **open** for **visitors**. They **allow** visitors **to experience** ranch activities **first-hand** on weekend or weeklong vacations. **Daily** activities usually **include horseback riding lessons, trail rides, picnics, hiking, cook-outs, and rodeos**. They **often host nightly** entertainment around a **campfire**.

**Working** ranches are another option for a more authentic experience. As the name **implies**, they are real working ranches that are in the **business** of **raising cattle** or horses and/or **farming**. They usually offer **accommodations** for a **smaller** number of guests, more rustic accommodations and **less organized** activities. Daily activities include horseback riding and **sightseeing**, but you also have the opportunity to work with real cowboys in their daily ranch work.

Most dude ranches are **located out west** in the “**big sky country**” **states** such as Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Wyoming. Part of the **joy** of visiting a Dude Ranch is the spectacular **scenery** that you get to experience. The majestic mountains, green **rolling hills**, beautiful **rivers and lakes** are a **delight to view** and an **adventure to explore**. Exploring the **countryside** on horseback **allows** you to see things at a **slower pace** and the chance to see more wildlife such as **eagles, buffalo, deer** and even **wild bears**.

**Before** you **pick** a dude ranch to visit, go to websites such as [www.ranchweb.com](http://www.ranchweb.com) and [www.duderanches.com](http://www.duderanches.com) to **read reviews** from other travelers. And, before you go, **make sure** you are prepared to **dress the part—don't forget to pack** your cowboy hat!

**ever wanted:** alguna vez quisiste  
**to live:** vivir  
**cowboy:** vaquero  
**well:** bueno  
**spend:** pasar  
**weekend:** fin de semana  
**located:** ubicados  
**across:** a través de, a lo largo de  
**also known as:** también conocido como  
**guest ranch:** hacienda hostería  
**open:** abierta  
**visitors:** visitantes  
**allow/to allow:** permiten/permitir  
**to experience:** experimentar  
**first-hand:** primera mano  
**daily:** diarias  
**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir  
**horseback riding lessons:** clases de equitación  
**trail rides:** cabalgar en senderos  
**hiking:** caminatas, excursiones a pie  
**cook-outs:** parrilladas  
**often:** a menudo  
**host/to host:** presentan/presentar  
**nightly:** todas las noches  
**campfire:** fogata  
**working:** en funcionamiento  
**implies/to imply:** implica/implicar  
**business:** negocio  
**raising cattle:** criar ganado  
**farming:** cultivar  
**accommodations:** alojamiento  
**a fewer:** menos, unos pocos  
**less organized:** menos organizadas  
**sightseeing:** hacer turismo  
**located out west:** ubicados en el oeste  
**“big sky country” states:** estados con tierras de grandes cielos  
**joy:** alegría  
**scenery:** paisaje  
**rolling hills:** onduladas colinas  
**rivers and lakes:** ríos y lagos  
**delight to view:** delicia de ver  
**adventure:** aventura  
**to explore:** explorar  
**countryside:** campo  
**allows/to allow:** permite/permitir  
**slower pace:** ritmo más lento  
**eagles:** águilas  
**deer:** ciervo  
**wild bears:** osos salvajes  
**before:** antes  
**pick:** elegir  
**read:** leer  
**reviews:** críticas, reseñas  
**make sure/to make sure:** asegúrate/asegurarse  
**dress the part:** vestirse adecuadamente  
**don't forget/to forget:** no te olvides/olvidarse  
**to pack:** llevar

**best:** mejor  
**whale watching:** mirar ballenas, avistamiento de ballenas  
**is found:** se encuentra  
**is home to:** alberga  
**protected waters:** aguas protegidas  
**coastline:** costa  
**camping:** acampar  
**kayaking:** navegar en kayak  
**wildlife:** vida silvestre  
**largest:** más grande  
**dolphin family:** familia de los delfines  
**striking:** llamativas  
**markings:** manchas  
**feed/to feed:** se alimentan/alimentarse  
**fish:** peces  
**meal:** comida  
**follow/to follow:** siguen/seguir  
**migrating:** migrantes  
**surrounding:** que rodean  
**during certain times:** durante ciertas épocas  
**guaranteed:** garantizado  
**predictably:** previsiblemente  
**seen:** vistas  
**spring:** primavera  
**autumn:** otoño  
**shore:** costera  
**warmest:** más calurosos  
**driest:** más secos  
**tours:** visitas o paseos guiados  
**will take/to take:** llevarán/llevar  
**aboard:** a bordo  
**vessels:** buques, naves  
**breaching:** saltando (*fuera del agua*)  
**chasing/to chase:** persiguiendo/perseguir  
**all of the above:** todo lo anterior  
**communicate/to communicate:** se comunican/comunicarse  
**regular basis:** regularmente  
**underwater:** bajo el agua  
**listen:** escuchar  
**adds/to add:** agrega/agregar  
**magical dimension:** dimensión mágica  
**even closer view:** vista incluso más cercana  
**multi-day:** de varios días  
**paddle:** remar  
**stopping/to stop:** parando/parar  
**hike:** caminar  
**around:** alrededor  
**explore/to explore:** exploras/explorar  
**guides:** guías  
**point out:** indicar  
**explain:** explicar  
**land:** tierra  
**called:** llamado  
**while:** mientras  
**miss/to miss:** pierdas/perderse  
**museum:** museo

# San Juan Orcas

Some of the **best whale watching** on the continent **is found** in the San Juan Islands off the coast of Washington.

The Puget Sound **is home to** 400 islands and home to 90 orcas. The **protected waters** and miles of **coastline** are ideal for **camping** and **kayaking**, and seeing pods of orcas and other **wildlife**.

Orcas, also called “killer whales,” are the **largest** members of the **dolphin family**. Orcas are beautiful whales with **striking** black and white **markings**. Orcas **feed** almost exclusively on **fish**, with chinook salmon being their favorite **meal**. They **follow migrating** salmon in from the open Pacific through the waters **surrounding** the San Juan Islands. **During certain times** of the year you are **guaranteed** a whale sighting in this area.

The whales are **predictably seen** from **spring** until **autumn**, when they follow the migrating salmon through **shore** waters. July, August and September are the **warmest** and **driest** months and the best time to see orcas, porpoises and also gray whales.

There are many whale watching **tours** that **will take** you **aboard** one of their “whale-friendly” **vessels**. You may see the whales **swimming, breaching, chasing** fish—or **all of the above!** Orcas **communicate** with each other on a **regular basis**. Some boats have an **underwater** microphone so you can **listen** to their “conversations.” This **adds** another **magical dimension** to the experience.

For an **even closer view** you can kayak with orcas in the San Juan Islands. On **multi-day** trips, you will **paddle** four to five hours a day, **stopping** to watch wildlife or **hike around** the islands. As you **explore**, the **guides** will **point out** wildlife and **explain** the ecology of the area.

The best place to see orcas from **land** is Lime Kiln Point State Park in Friday Harbor. This park is also **called** “Whale Watch Park.” **While** you are there, don’t **miss** the Whale Watch **Museum**.

# Go to Jail!



Alcatraz, which is also known as ‘the Rock’, is the famous American **prison located** on Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay. A **trip** to the island **offers** a **close-up look** at a **historic** and **notorious** federal prison. More than a million visitors a year **climb** the **steep hill** from the **ferry dock** to **view crumbling cell blocks**, and the **former living quarters** of prisoners and **guards**.

Before **being used as** a prison it was home to the **first** and **oldest operating lighthouse** (1854) and the first US **Fort** on the West Coast (1859).

This **military fortress** that had **protected** San Francisco Bay since California’s Gold Rush days was a federal prison between 1934 and 1963. The bay’s **icy water** and **strong currents** made “The Rock” **escape-proof**. **However**, it is **reported** that five prisoners tried to escape and are **officially listed** as **missing** and **presumed drowned**.

Between 1969 and 1971 the island was **taken over** by Native Americans. **Today**, the **entire** island is **preserved** as part of the National Park **System** and is a **venue** for tourists rather than criminals. A few former prisoners and guards can be still **heard** on the prison’s **audio tour** of the famous Cell House.

The **refreshing ferryboat ride**, with **stunning views** of San Francisco Bay, **adds** a very special **beginning** and **end** to this popular **tour**.

**also known as:** también conocida como  
**prison:** cárcel  
**located:** ubicada  
**trip:** viaje  
**offers/to offer:** ofrece/ofrecer  
**close-up look:** mirada de cerca  
**historic:** histórica  
**notorious:** notoria  
**climb/to climb:** trepan/trepar  
**steep hill:** colina empinada  
**ferry dock:** muelle del ferry  
**to view:** para mirar, para ver  
**crumbling cell blocks:** bloques de celdas que se desmoronan  
**former living quarters:** antiguas habitaciones  
**guards:** guardias  
**being used as:** ser usado como  
**first:** primer  
**oldest:** más viejo  
**operating lighthouse:** faro en funcionamiento  
**fort:** fuerte  
**military fortress:** fortaleza militar  
**protected/to protect:** protegía/ proteger  
**icy water:** agua helada  
**strong currents:** fuertes corrientes  
**escape-proof:** a prueba de fugas  
**however:** aunque  
**reported/to report:** informado/ informar  
**officially:** oficialmente  
**listed/to list:** listados/listar  
**missing:** desaparecidos  
**presumed:** dados por  
**drowned:** ahogados  
**taken over/to take over:** tomada/ tomar, apoderarse de  
**today:** hoy  
**entire:** entera  
**preserved/to preserve:** conservada/ conservar  
**system:** sistema  
**venue:** lugar de reunión  
**heard/to hear:** oídos/oír  
**audio tour:** visita guiada con audio  
**refreshing:** refrescante  
**ferryboat ride:** paseo en ferry  
**stunning views:** vistas impresionantes  
**adds/to add:** agrega/agregar  
**beginning:** comienzo  
**end:** final  
**tour:** visita guiada

# Test Your Comprehension

## Camping Trips, page 24

1. ¿Cuáles son los tres tipos de campamento disponibles en los parques nacionales?
2. Si usted está planeando un viaje de campamento, ¿qué debería hacer primero?
3. Cuando deja un campamento estadounidense, ¿qué debe recordar para las generaciones futuras?

## Rafting the Grand Canyon, page 25

1. ¿Qué río corre por el Gran Cañón?
2. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los viajes de interés especial que se ofrecen en el Gran Cañón?

## Down by the Boardwalk, page 26

1. ¿Cuándo y dónde fueron construidos los primeros paseos marítimos entarimados?
2. ¿Cuál es el paseo marítimo más grande?
3. ¿Cuál es la nueva adición al Camino Marítimo de la Playa Myrtle de Carolina del Sur?

## Treasure Islands, page 28

1. ¿Qué isla de Hawaii tiene la ciudad más grande?
2. ¿Qué isla, también conocida como la isla jardín, es considerada por muchos como la más bella?
3. La gran isla de Hawaii tiene diversos paisajes. ¿A qué se parece?



# Examina tu comprensión

## America's First National Park, page 30

1. ¿Qué parque fue el primer parque nacional de los Estados Unidos?
2. ¿Quién firmó el proyecto de ley poniendo a este parque nacional en fideicomiso público?
3. ¿Qué dos famosas formaciones rocosas están en este parque nacional?

## Walking Tour of D.C., page 32

1. ¿Qué tan alto es el Monumento a Washington?
2. El monumento conmemorativo de Lincoln tiene dos mesas de piedras grabadas ¿con qué?
2. El diseño del monumento conmemorativo de la Segunda Guerra Mundial incorpora 4 elementos simbólicos ¿representando lo qué?

## Made in the USA, page 36

1. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los sabores de dulces que encontrarás en una visita guiada de la fabrica Jelly Belly?
2. ¿A dónde irías para ver hacer dinero?

## San Juan Orcas, page 38

1. ¿Frente a la costa de qué estadi están ubicadas las islas San Juan?
2. ¿Cuándo emigran las ballenas y pueden ser vistas?
3. ¿Cuál es la mejor manera de ver a las orcas de cerca?



**A love for tradition has never weakened a nation,  
indeed it has strengthened nations in their hour of peril.**

**Sir Winston Churchill**

# Tradition

**choice:** elección  
**free:** gratis  
**tax-funded:** financiadas con impuestos  
**public schools:** escuelas públicas  
**tuition-based:** (*con financiamiento*)  
 en base a matrícula  
**private schools:** escuelas privadas  
**required/to require:** requiere/requerir  
**to provide:** proveer  
**free of charge:** gratis  
**monitored/to monitor:** controladas/  
 controlar  
**standardized testing:** exámenes  
 estandarizados  
**made/to make:** tomadas/tomar  
 (*decisiones*)  
**to attend:** asistir  
**trouble:** problema  
**with the law:** con la ley  
**divided:** dividida  
**levels:** niveles  
**elementary:** nivel primario  
**junior high:** nivel intermedio  
**senior high:** nivel secundario  
**grade:** clase  
**vary/to vary:** varían/variar  
**grade school:** escuela primaria  
**first:** primeros  
**basic subjects:** materias básicas  
**science:** ciencia  
**taught/to teach:** enseñados/enseñar  
**depending upon:** dependiendo de  
**expanded on/to expand on:**  
 expandidos/expandir  
**foreign language:** idioma extranjero  
**added/to add:** agregado/agregar  
**runs/to run:** va/ir  
**required:** requeridos  
**to complete:** completar  
**to receive:** para recibir  
**become/to become:** se convierten/  
 convertirse, volverse  
**official transcript:** expediente  
 académico oficial  
**to apply:** para solicitar de ingreso  
**post-secondary:** terciaria  
**consists of:** consiste en  
**criteria:** criterios  
**earned/to earn:** ganados/ganar, lograr  
**GPA (Grade Point Average):**  
*calificación promedio (usando el sistema  
 de puntos)*  
**scores:** puntajes, puntuaciones  
**finishing:** terminar  
**master's degree:** diploma de maestría  
**as a whole:** en conjunto  
**becoming:** volviendo  
**valued:** valorizada  
**highly:** sumamente  
**status:** estado, posición (*social*)

# Choices in Education

People in the United States have a **choice** between **free tax-funded public schools** or **tuition-based private schools**.

All public school systems are **required to provide** an education **free of charge** to everyone of school age. All schools, public and private, are **monitored** by the Department of Education. Educational standards and **standardized testing** decisions are **made** by state governments.

People are required **to attend** school until the age of 16–18. If a child is not attending school the parents will be in **trouble with the law** and could possibly go to jail.

Education is **divided** into three **levels: elementary, junior high, and senior high**. **Grade** levels in each **vary** from area to area.

Elementary school, also known as **grade school**, is a school of the **first** six grades. The **basic subjects** of math, English and **science** are **taught**.

Junior high school is grades 5–8 **depending upon** the school structure. The basic subjects are **expanded on**. A **foreign language** is often **added**.

High school **runs** from grades 9–12. Each grade number also has a name: freshman, sophomore, junior and senior. There are a minimum number of courses students are **required to complete to receive** a high school diploma. Starting in ninth grade, grades **become** very important because they are part of a student's **official transcript**. In the last two years of high school students take standardized tests **to apply** for college. The SAT and ACT are the most common standardized tests

**Post-secondary** education in the United States is known as college or university. It **consists of** four years, or more, of study. Students apply to receive admission into college. Admissions **criteria** involve the grades **earned** in high school, **GPA**, and standardized test **scores**. After **finishing** a four-year degree students may continue to a more advanced degree such as a **master's degree**.

**As a whole**, the population of the United States is **becoming** more educated. Post-secondary education is **valued** very **highly** by American society and is one of the main determinants of class and **status**.

# Prom and Homecoming

“Prom” is the **name** for a **special dance held** at the **end** of the **high school academic year**.



Traditionally the prom is a **special night** for the **junior and senior classes**. **Younger guests** may go to the prom only if their **date** is a junior or a senior. Prom is a memorable and important night for most high school students. **Some feel** that it is the most romantic **night** of their lives and the **highlight** of their senior year!

**Shopping** for the prom **dress** can be an event of its own. **Formal wear** is **worn** by both girls and boys. Sometimes there is a prom **theme** and the **couples** dress **according** to the theme.

The prom **festivities** generally **include dinner** and a dance. The prom is often held at the school; however, some schools **rent ballrooms** or hotels or more **unusual venues** such as a **cruise boat** to **host** prom night. A prom **king** and **queen** are **announced** and **crowned** during the night. Traditionally the prom queen and king are **chosen** by their **fellow students**. **Campaigns** are held in the **weeks before** the prom and students **cast votes** for who they want to be king and queen. The king and queen are crowned and dance together to celebrate their election.

Homecoming is another annual academic tradition that happens in high school and colleges. Homecoming is **largely associated** with football. People, **towns**, high schools and colleges **come together**, usually in late September or October, to welcome back **alumni**. The activities consist of a football game played on the school's football field, activities for students and alumni, a **parade** featuring the school's **marching band**, and the coronation of a homecoming queen and king, similar to the prom queen and king.

<b>name:</b>	nombre
<b>special dance:</b>	baile especial
<b>held/to hold:</b>	se celebra/celebrar
<b>end:</b>	final
<b>high school:</b>	secundaria, liceo
<b>academic year:</b>	año académico
<b>special night:</b>	noche especial
<b>junior and senior classes:</b>	<i>los dos últimos años en el sistema escolar estadounidense</i>
<b>younger guests:</b>	invitados más jóvenes
<b>date:</b>	cita
<b>some:</b>	algunos
<b>feel/to feel:</b>	sienten/sentir
<b>night:</b>	noche
<b>highlight:</b>	lo más destacado
<b>shopping:</b>	ir de compras
<b>dress:</b>	vestido
<b>formal wear:</b>	traje de etiqueta
<b>worn/to wear:</b>	usada/ usar, llevar ( <i>ropa</i> )
<b>theme:</b>	tema
<b>couples:</b>	parejas
<b>according:</b>	de acuerdo
<b>festivities:</b>	festividades
<b>include/to include:</b>	incluyen/ incluir
<b>dinner:</b>	cena
<b>rent/to rent:</b>	alquilan/alquilar
<b>ballrooms:</b>	salones de baile
<b>unusual venues:</b>	locales poco comunes
<b>cruise boat:</b>	barco de crucero
<b>host:</b>	ofrecer
<b>king:</b>	rey
<b>queen:</b>	reina
<b>announced:</b>	anunciados
<b>crowned:</b>	coronados
<b>chosen/to choose:</b>	elegidos/elegir
<b>fellow students:</b>	compañeros de estudios
<b>campaigns:</b>	campañas
<b>weeks:</b>	semanas
<b>before:</b>	antes
<b>cast votes:</b>	emitir votos
<b>largely associated:</b>	en gran parte asociado
<b>towns:</b>	pueblos
<b>come together:</b>	se reúnen
<b>alumni:</b>	ex-alumnos
<b>parade:</b>	desfile
<b>marching band:</b>	banda marcial

**begin/to begin:** empiezan/empezar  
**parties:** fiestas  
**sizes:** tamaños  
**held/to hold:** celebran/celebrar  
**across:** a través de  
**gather/to gather:** se reúnen/reunirse  
**watch/to watch:** miran/mirar  
**part of:** parte de  
**midnight hour:** hora de medianoche  
**approaches/to approach:** se acerca/avercinarse, acercarse  
**time zone:** huso horario  
**able to watch:** posibilidad de ver  
**televised:** transmitida por televisión  
**nationally:** a nivel nacional  
**before:** antes de  
**brightly lit ball:** pelota muy iluminada  
**begins to drop:** empieza a caer  
**slowly:** lentamente  
**pole:** poste  
**perched:** colocado  
**count down:** contar de forma regresiva  
**seconds:** segundos  
**reaches/to reach:** alcanza/alcanzar  
**bottom:** fondo  
**hug/to hug:** se abraza/abrazarse  
**kiss/to kiss:** se besa/besarse  
**cheers:** ovaciones  
**heard/to hear:** oyen/oír  
**another:** otra  
**to sing:** cantar  
**song:** canción  
**stroke:** campanada, aquí: al dar (*la medianoche*)  
**played/to play:** se toca/tocar (*una canción*)  
**to welcome in:** para recibir  
**literally:** literalmente  
**means/to mean:** significa/significar  
**households:** hogares, familias  
**to spend:** pasar  
**afternoon:** tarde  
**watching/to watch:** mirando/mirar  
**parade:** desfile  
**game:** juego

# Traditions for the New Year

New Year's celebrations **begin** on December 31, New Year's Eve. New Year's **parties** of all **sizes** are **held across** the United States. Friends and family **gather** at home and **watch** television as **part of** the festivities. As the **midnight hour approaches** your own **time zone** you are **able to watch** New Year's celebrated all across the world.



Times Square in the heart of New York City hosts a very popular New Year's celebration and is **televised nationally**. At one minute **before** midnight, a **brightly lit ball begins to drop slowly** from a **pole perched** on one of the buildings. People begin to **count down** the **seconds** as the ball drops. When it **reaches** the **bottom**, it is the New Year. People **hug** and **kiss**, confetti falls, and **cheers** of "Happy New Year!" are **heard** everywhere.

**Another** New Year's tradition is **to sing** the **song** "Auld Lang Syne" at the **stroke** of midnight. This song is **played** in English-speaking countries **to welcome in** the new year. "Auld Lang Syne" **literally means** "old long ago," or "the good old days."

## New Year's Day

On January first, it is a tradition in many **households** for families and friends **to spend** the **afternoon watching** the Rose Bowl. The Tournament of Roses **parade** and the Rose Bowl football **game** are on many television sets across America.



The parade first **started** in 1890 and is held in Pasadena, California. In 1902, the parade committee **decided to add** a football game to the day's celebrations. By 1920 the **crowds outgrew** the football stands. The tournament's president **envisioned** a grand stadium and **put** his vision into action. He **built** a **new stadium** and **named** it the Rose Bowl.



Today the Tournament of Roses Parade is **more than** five miles **long** with **thousands** of people **participating, marching** in bands or **dance troops** and on **floats**. **City officials ride** in the cars

**pulling** the floats and **waving** at the crowd. A celebrity is **chosen** to be the official **master** of ceremonies. The **queen** of the tournament rides on a special float **made from more than** 250,000 **flowers**.

New Year's resolutions are made on New Year's Day. Americans **write down** their resolutions and **promise to keep** them for the year **to come**. New Year's resolutions usually **include** things like **getting healthy** or **losing weight** and generally **encompass** something that **involves bettering** your **life**.



**Regardless** of the way the New Year is celebrated, the sentiments are the **same**. With a new year, people **hope for** a **fresh start**. They **wish** each other **good luck** and **best wishes** for the new year.

**started/to start:** empezó/empezar  
**decided/to decide:** decidíó/decidir  
**to add:** agregar  
**crowds:** muchedumbre, público  
**outgrow/to outgrow:** desbordaba/desbordar  
**envisioned/to envision:** se imaginó/imaginarse  
**put/to put:** puso/poner  
**built/to build:** construyó/construir  
**new:** nuevo  
**stadium:** estadio  
**named/to name:** llamó/llamar  
**more than:** más de  
**long:** de largo  
**thousands:** miles  
**participating/to participate:** participando/participar  
**marching/to march:** marchando/marchar  
**dance troops:** grupos de danza  
**floats:** carrozas  
**city officials:** funcionarios de la ciudad, funcionarios municipales  
**ride/to ride:** van/ir (*en auto*)  
**pulling/to pull:** tirando de/tirar de  
**waving/to wave:** saludando/saludar  
**chosen/to choose:** elegida/elegir  
**master:** maestro/a  
**queen:** reina  
**made from more than:** hecho de más de  
**flowers:** flores  
**write down/to write down:** escriben/escribir, anotar  
**promise/to promise:** prometen/prometer  
**to keep:** cumplir (*promesa*)  
**to come:** que viene  
**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir  
**getting healthy:** ponerse saludable  
**losing weight:** perder peso  
**encompass/to encompass:** abarca/abarcarse  
**involves/to involve:** implique/implicar  
**bettering:** mejorar  
**life:** vida  
**regardless:** sin importar  
**same:** mismos  
**hope for/to hope for:** espera/esperar  
**fresh start:** nuevo comienzo  
**wish/to wish:** desean/desear  
**good luck:** buena suerte  
**best wishes:** mejores deseos

**wedding:** boda, casamiento  
**some of:** algunas de  
**most flexible:** más flexibles  
**world:** mundo  
**due to:** debido a  
**ethnic backgrounds:** orígenes étnicos  
**vary widely:** varían ampliamente  
**bride's:** de la novia  
**first:** primer  
**wears/to wear:** lleva/llevar, usar  
**dress:** vestido  
**veil:** velo  
**considered:** considerado  
**bad luck:** mala suerte  
**groom:** novio  
**to see:** ver  
**before:** antes  
**receive:** recibir  
**gifts:** regalos  
**to be used:** para ser usados  
**honeymoon:** luna de miel  
**weeks:** semanas  
**intended:** planeado, pretendido,  
 previsto  
**single man:** hombre soltero  
**include:** incluir  
**vows:** votos  
**written:** escritos  
**speak of:** hablan de  
**love:** amor  
**newlyweds:** recién casados  
**kiss:** beso  
**seal/to seal:** sella/sellar  
**their union:** su unión  
**after:** después  
**celebrated/to celebrate:** celebra/  
 celebrarse  
**dance:** baile  
**husband:** marido, esposo  
**wife:** mujer, esposa  
**toasts:** brindis  
**given/to give:** hacer (*brindis*)  
**wishing/to wish:** deseando/desear  
**couple:** pareja  
**happiness:** felicidad  
**cut:** corte  
**cake:** torta  
**shared future:** futuro compartido  
**it is thought:** se piensa  
**to throw:** tirar, lanzar  
**backwards over her shoulder:** para  
 atrás sobre su hombro  
**single female guests:** invitadas solteras  
**catches it/to catch:** lo atrapa/atrapar  
**supposed to be:** supone que es  
**do not wish:** no desean  
**choose:** optar por  
**to elope:** fugarse para casarse  
**involves/to involve:** implica/implicar  
**much less:** mucha menos  
**second:** segundas  
**quickly:** rápidamente  
**justice of the peace:** juez de paz  
**may or may not invite:** pueden invitar  
 o no

# Going to the Chapel

**Wedding** traditions in the United States are **some of** the **most flexible** in the **world**. **Due to** the many religions and **ethnic backgrounds**, the wedding ceremonies and traditions can **vary widely**.

Weddings in the United States can be very elaborate, especially when it is the **bride's first** wedding. Traditionally the bride **wears** a white wedding **dress** and **veil**. It is **considered bad luck** for the **groom to see** the bride in her wedding gown **before** the wedding.

It is traditional for the bride to have a bridal shower and the groom to have a bachelor party before the wedding. During the bridal shower the bride-to-be will **receive gifts**, usually gifts **to be used** on her **honeymoon**. A bachelor party is held for the groom in the **weeks** before the wedding and is **intended** as a "final celebration" as a **single man**!

Wedding ceremonies may be religious or civil. The ceremony may **include vows written** by the bride and the groom. The vows **speak of** their **love** and promises to each other. The **newlyweds kiss** at the end of the ceremony **to seal their union**.

**After** the ceremony the wedding is **celebrated** at a reception. The newlyweds have their first **dance** together as **husband** and **wife**. **Toasts** are **given** by family and friends, **wishing** the **couple happiness**. The bride and the groom make the first **cut** in the **cake** together, symbolizing their **shared future**. **It is thought** of as good luck for the bride **to throw** her wedding bouquet **backwards over her shoulder** towards the **single female guests**. The one who **catches it** is **supposed to be** the next one married.

Couples who **do not wish** to have an elaborate wedding ceremony may **choose to elope**. An elopement **involves much less** preparation and is becoming more common, especially for **second** weddings. The couple is **quickly** married at the **justice of the peace**. They **may or may not invite** a small number of friends and/or family.

# April Fools!

April Fool's Day is a **lighthearted holiday** that **takes place** on April 1st. It is a **time** for **playful pranks** and **practical jokes**. The history of April Fool's Day is not well **documented** or **clearly known**. There does not **seem** to be a "first April Fool's Day" that can be **declared** on the calendar. The **closest date** that can be **identified** as the start of this tradition was in the **late** 1500s, in France.

**Today**, on April 1, Americans **play tricks** on friends and **strangers alike**. Pranks **performed** on April Fool's Day **range from** simple jokes, **such as** saying, "Your **shoe's untied!**" **to** more elaborate pranks, such as **setting** a **roommate's alarm clock back an hour**, making them late. **School children** might **tell** a **classmate** that school has been **anceled**. Whatever the prank, the trickster **ends** the joke by **yelling**, "April Fool!"

April Fool's Day is not a **serious** holiday. Schools are not **closed**, **gifts** are not given and no one gets the day **off from work**. It's **considered** a fun holiday. It is also a holiday in which you must **remain** alert; you **never know** when you might be the **next** April Fool!

**KNOCK-KNOCK!** Knock-Knock jokes are **well-known jokes** in the United States and a favorite "**call and answer**" **game** among **children**. They are the **best-known format** of the **pun**. **In addition** to being **silly** and **fun**, they are also **helpful** in children **advancing** their **language skills**. The **standard** format has five **lines**. The person **telling** the joke says "Knock, knock." The other person **answers accordingly**, and hopefully, **laughs!**

Knock, knock! *Who's there?*  
Cow go. *Cow go who?*  
Cow go moo!

Knock, knock! *Who's there?*  
Olive *Olive who?*  
Olive you! *(I love you!)*

**lighthearted:** alegre, poco seria  
**holiday:** día festivo, fiesta  
**takes place:** tiene lugar  
**time:** tiempo, momento  
**playful:** juguetonas, traviesas  
**pranks:** bromas  
**practical jokes:** bromas  
**documented:** documentada  
**clearly:** claramente  
**known:** sabida  
**seem/to seem:** parece/paracer  
**declared:** declarado  
**closest date:** fecha más cercana  
**identified/to identify:** identificada/  
identificar  
**late:** tarde (*aquí: finales de*)  
**today:** hoy, hoy día  
**play tricks:** gastar bromas  
**strangers:** extraños  
**alike:** tanto a... como a...  
**performed/to perform:** practicadas/  
practicar (*bromas*)  
**range from...to:** van desde...hasta  
**such as:** tal(es) como  
**shoe's untied:** zapato está desatado  
**setting...back an hour:** atrasar...  
una hora  
**roommate's:** del compañero de  
habitación  
**alarm clock:** despertador  
**school children:** colegiales, escolares  
**tell/to tell:** decirle/decir  
**classmate:** compañero de clase  
**anceled/to cancel:** cancelada/cancelar  
**ends/to end:** termina/terminar  
**yelling/to yell:** gritando/gritar  
**serious:** serio  
**closed/to close:** cerradas/cerrar  
**gifts:** regalos  
**off from work:** (*día*) libre en el trabajo  
**considered/to consider:** considera/  
considerar  
**remain:** permanecer  
**never:** nunca  
**know/to know:** sabes/saber  
**next:** próximo  
**well-known jokes:** chistes conocidos  
**call and answer game:** juego de llamar  
y contestar  
**children:** niños  
**best-known format:** formato más  
conocido  
**pun:** juego de palabras  
**in addition:** además  
**silly:** tontos  
**fun:** divertidos  
**helpful:** útiles  
**advancing:** avanzar (*aquí: mejorar*)  
**language skills:** aptitudes lingüísticas  
**standard:** estándar, normal  
**lines:** líneas  
**telling/to tell:** que cuenta/contar  
**answers/to answer:** contesta/contestar  
**accordingly:** como corresponde  
**laughs/to laugh:** se ríe/reírse

**consistently:** consistentemente  
**referred:** (*se lo*) conoche  
**blended together:** mezclas juntas  
**another indication:** otro indicio  
**sing/to sing:** cantan/cantar  
**England:** Inglaterra  
**decorate trees:** decoran árboles  
**Germany:** Alemania  
**red suit:** traje rojo  
**arrival:** llegada  
**chimney:** chimenea  
**to fill:** para llenar  
**stockings:** medias, calcetines  
**Netherlands:** los Países Bajos  
**sleigh:** trineo  
**pulled/to pull:** tirado/tirar  
**reindeer:** renos  
**range/to range:** varían/variar  
**legend:** leyenda  
**set aside/to set aside:** apartan/apartar  
**own:** propias  
**star:** estrella  
**placed/to place:** colocada/colocar  
**symbolizing:** simbolizando  
**presses/to press:** aprieta/apretar  
**magically:** mágicamente  
**lights up/to light up:** ilumina/  
iluminar  
**enormous:** enorme  
**outdoor:** al aire libre  
**festivities:** festividades  
**they follow:** ellos siguen  
**gather together:** se juntan, se reúnen  
**meal:** comida  
**consists/to consist:** consiste/consistir  
**stuffed turkey:** pavo relleno  
**mashed potatoes:** puré de papas  
**gravy:** jugo de la carne asada  
**pumpkin pie:** tarta de calabaza  
**exchanging gifts:** intercambiando  
regalos  
**believe/to believe:** creen/creer  
**until:** hasta  
**naughty:** travieso  
**nice:** bueno  
**checks/to check:** revisa/revisar  
**presents:** regalos  
**filled/to fill:** llenado/llenar  
**coal:** carbón

# An American Christmas



The United States is **consistently referred** to as a “melting pot”—a nation of cultures and traditions **blended together**. Christmas celebrations in the U.S. are **another indication** of this melting pot. Americans **sing** Christmas carols from **England** and **decorate trees**, a tradition that came from **Germany**. Santa Claus, in a **red suit**, originated in Scandinavia. His **arrival** through the **chimney to fill stockings** is a tradition that started in the **Netherlands**. His **sleigh pulled** by **reindeer** began in Switzerland. American Christmas traditions and customs **range** from religious symbols to the **legend** of Santa Claus. The origins and history are Christian and pagan.

Regions of the United States **set aside** their **own** Christmas traditions.

- In Colorado, a **star** is **placed** on a mountain **symbolizing** the star of Bethlehem.
- In Washington, D.C., the president **presses** a button and **magically lights up** an **enormous outdoor** tree.
- In Boston, carol singing **festivities** are more famous than anywhere else in the United States.
- In Arizona **they follow** the Mexican tradition, *Las Posadas*.

American families **gather together** for a special Christmas **meal** that **consists** of **stuffed turkey**, **mashed potatoes** and **gravy**, and **pumpkin pie**. The majority of Americans celebrate Christmas by **exchanging gifts** with family and friends. Children generally **believe** in Santa **until** the age of 10. They are told that Santa has a **naughty** and a **nice** list. He **checks** the list before Christmas and if you are on the naughty list you might not get any **presents** and your stocking might be **filled** with **coal**!

## 50 tradition



**Every** family has different traditions during the holiday season. Some traditions are **passed on** from generation to generation. The **following** list **highlights** some traditions that are representative of American families **celebrating** Christmas.

- A Christmas Carol is a **song** or **hymn sung** during the Christmas season. Christmas Carolers can be **heard** at parties, **malls** and Christmas festivals.
- Americans **send** Christmas **cards** to their friends and family during the holiday season. Some families **include letters reviewing** the **past year** and a family photo.
- The Christmas **shopping** season officially **begins** the day **after** Thanksgiving. A Christmas shopping trip is made extra special by the Christmas decorations in all of the **stores**.
- Eggnog is a very popular holiday **drink**. It is **made** with **milk**, cream, **sugar**, **beaten eggs** and generally **flavored** with **rum** or brandy.
- **For children and grownups alike**, Christmas **cookies** may be the best Christmas tradition of all.
- Each Christmas season, stockings can be **found** throughout American homes. Children **awake** on Christmas **morning** to find their stockings full of **treats**.
- The brilliant colors and **cheer** of Christmas **lights** are a **sight to behold**. In some neighborhoods all of the houses **participate** in decorating their homes and **allow** people to take a **driving tour to enjoy** the lights.



**Whatever** your region or tradition, Christmas is one of the most celebrated and enjoyed holidays in the nation. The most important thing **to remember** during the holiday season is to make **cherished memories** with your **loved ones**. Celebrate **deep-rooted** traditions and **continue to create** new holiday traditions **to share** with your family and friends.

**every:** toda, cada  
**passed on/to pass on:** transmitidas/transmitir  
**following:** siguiente  
**highlights/to highlight:** destaca/destacar  
**celebrating:** celebrando  
**song:** canción  
**hymn:** himno  
**sung/to sing:** cantado/cantar  
**heard/to hear:** oídos/oír  
**malls:** centros comerciales  
**send/to send:** envían/enviar  
**cards:** tarjetas  
**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir  
**letters:** cartas  
**reviewing/to review:** repasando/repasar  
**past year:** año pasado  
**shopping:** compras  
**begins/to begin:** empieza/empezar  
**after:** después  
**stores:** tiendas  
**drink:** bebida  
**made:** hecha  
**milk:** leche  
**sugar:** azúcar  
**beaten eggs:** huevos batidos  
**flavored:** sazonado  
**rum:** ron  
**for...and...alike:** tanto para... como para  
**children:** niños  
**grownups:** adultos  
**cookies:** galletitas  
**found/to find:** encontrados/encontrar  
**awake/to awake:** se despiertan/despertarse  
**morning:** mañana  
**treats:** regalos  
**cheer:** animación  
**lights:** luces  
**sight to behold:** vista para contemplar  
**participate/to participate:** participan/participar  
**allow/to allow:** permiten/permitir  
**driving tour:** paseo en coche  
**to enjoy:** para disfrutar  
**whatever:** cualquiera  
**to remember:** a recordar  
**cherished memories:** recuerdos preciados  
**loved ones:** seres amados  
**deep-rooted:** fuertemente enraizadas  
**continue/to continue:** continúa/continuar  
**to create:** creando  
**to share:** para compartir



**a time:** una ocasión  
**giving thanks:** dar las gracias  
**sharing:** compartir  
**family members:** miembros de la familia  
**gather together:** se reúnen  
**to enjoy:** para disfrutar  
**give thanks:** agradecer  
**good things:** buenas cosas  
**spirit:** espíritu  
**homeless shelters:** refugios para los sin techo  
**offer/to offer:** ofrecen/ofrecer  
**free meals:** comidas gratis  
**falls on/to fall on:** cae en/caer en (*fecha*)  
**every year:** todos los años, cada año  
**has held/to hold:** ha celebrado/celebrar  
**abundant harvest:** abundante cosecha  
**began/to begin:** comenzó/comenzar  
**ago:** hace (*x tiempo*)  
**started/to start:** empezó/empezar  
**early days:** primeros días  
**boat:** barco  
**sailed/to sail:** navegó/navegar (*a vela*)  
**across:** a través de  
**to settle in:** colonizar, poblar  
**called/to call:** llamados/llamar  
**winter:** invierno  
**too late:** demasiado tarde  
**season:** estación  
**to grow:** para plantar  
**crops:** cultivos  
**limited food:** limitado alimento  
**half:** mitad  
**died/to die:** murió/morir  
**disease:** enfermedad  
**spring:** primavera  
**arrived/to arrive:** llegó/llegar  
**taught them:** les enseñaron  
**corn:** maíz  
**showed them:** les mostraron  
**unfamiliar soil:** suelo desconocido  
**to hunt:** cazar  
**fish:** pescar  
**fall:** otoño  
**beans:** frijoles  
**pumpkins:** calabazas  
**thankful for:** agradecidos por  
**help:** ayuda  
**planned/to plan:** planearon/planear  
**invited/to invite:** invitaron/invitar  
**chief:** jefe  
**brought/to bring:** trajeron/traer  
**deer:** ciervo  
**to roast:** asar  
**turkeys:** pavos  
**prepared/to prepare:** preparados/preparar  
**learned/to learn:** aprendido/aprender  
**to cook:** cocinar  
**squash:** calabaza  
**dishes:** platos  
**served/to serve:** servidos/servir

# Giving Thanks

Thanksgiving is a **time** for **giving thanks** and **sharing**. **Family members** and friends **gather together** on this day **to enjoy** a feast and **give thanks** for the many **good things** they have. In the **spirit** of sharing, **homeless shelters** **offer free meals** to homeless people in their communities. Thanksgiving **falls on** the fourth Thursday of November, a different date **every year**.



Almost every culture in the world **has held** celebrations of thanks for an **abundant harvest**. The American Thanksgiving holiday **began** almost 400 years **ago**. It **started** in the **early days** of the American colonies.

In 1620, a **boat sailed across** the Atlantic Ocean **to settle in** the New World. These people were **called** Pilgrims. The Pilgrims settled in what is now the state of Massachusetts. Their first **winter** was difficult. They arrived **too late** in the **season to grow** new **crops**. They had **limited food** and almost **half** of their people **died** from **disease**. When **spring arrived** the Indians **taught them** how to grow **corn**. Corn was a new food for the colonists. The Indians **showed them** other crops to grow and taught them about the **unfamiliar soil**. They showed them how and where **to hunt** and **fish**.

In the **fall** of 1621, crops of corn, **beans** and **pumpkins** were harvested. The colonists were **thankful for** the **help** from the Indians and the abundance of food. They **planned** a feast and **invited** the local Indian **chief** and several Indians. The Indians **brought deer to roast** with the **turkeys** that had been **prepared** by the colonists. The pilgrims had **learned** how **to cook** cranberries and different kinds of **squash** from the Indians and these **dishes** were also **served**.

For **years to come**, the pilgrims **continued** to celebrate the fall harvest with a feast. After the United States became an independent country, Congress **recommended** that the whole nation **set aside** one day a year for thanksgiving. George Washington **suggested** the date November 26 as Thanksgiving Day. In 1863, at the **end** of a **long civil war**, Abraham Lincoln **asked** all Americans to set aside the last Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving.

On **dinner tables** throughout the United States, the same foods eaten at the first thanksgiving are the traditional foods **still** served today. Turkey, corn and pumpkins are symbols that represent Thanksgiving. You will **find** many of these symbols on holiday decorations and **greeting cards**. Cranberry **sauce**, or cranberry **jelly**, was on the first Thanksgiving table and is still served today.

For millions of Americans, Thanksgiving Day traditions are **closely connected to** football. From football games in the **backyard** to **watching** the **yearly** games of the Detroit Lions and Dallas Cowboys, football is **linked with** the **holiday season**.

America's Thanksgiving Day **Parade** is also an important tradition. It was **first held** in 1924 in Detroit, Michigan. The parade **began** as a small event. Its popularity **grew** with each **passing year** and so did its **size**. In 1952 the parade **received national coverage** on TV and is to this day a very popular televised event.

The most popular parade is the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade. The three-hour event is held in New York City starting at 9:00 A.M. on Thanksgiving Day and is televised nationwide.

Important **features** of Thanksgiving parades are **enormous floats**, **scenes** from Broadway **plays** or TV **shows**, **gigantic balloons** of **cartoon characters**, and **marching bands**. The parade **ends** with Santa Claus's **image passing by** the **crowds**. The Thanksgiving Day parade tradition is **meant** to celebrate Thanksgiving and American traditions and **call forth** the next holiday, Christmas.

**years to come:** años venideros  
**continued/to continue:** continuaron/  
continuar  
**recommended/to recommend:**  
recomendó/recomendar  
**set aside:** apartar  
**suggested/to suggest:** sugirió/sugerir  
**end:** final, fin  
**long civil war:** larga guerra civil  
**asked/to ask:** pidió/pedir  
**dinner:** cena, cenar  
**tables:** mesas  
**still:** todavía  
**find:** encontrar  
**greeting cards:** tarjetas de felicitación  
o saludos  
**sauce:** salsa  
**jelly:** jalea  
**closely connected to:** conectadas  
estrechamente a  
**backyard:** patio trasero  
**watching:** mirar  
**yearly:** anuales  
**linked with:** conectado con  
**holiday season:** estación o época  
de fiestas  
**parade:** desfile  
**first held:** realizado por primera vez  
**began/to begin:** empezó/empezar  
**grew/to grow:** creció/crecer  
**passing years:** año que pasaba  
**size:** tamaño  
**received/to receive:** recibió/recibir  
**national coverage:** cobertura nacional  
**features:** rasgos  
**enormous floats:** carrozas enormes  
**scenes:** escenas  
**plays:** obras (*de teatro*)  
**shows:** espectáculos  
**gigantic balloons:** globos gigantes  
**cartoon characters:** personajes de  
dibujos animados  
**marching bands:** bandas marciales  
**ends/to end:** termina/terminar  
**image:** imagen  
**passing by/to pass by:** pasando/pasar  
**crowds:** muchedumbre  
**meant:** se supone  
**call forth:** motivar, inspirar

**became/to become:** se convirtió en/  
convertirse en

**annual event:** evento anual

**has developed/to develop:** ha  
desarrollado/desarrollar

**following:** seguidores

**dedicated:** dedicados

**fans:** fanáticos

**visitors:** visitantes

**watch:** mirar

**see for themselves:** ver por sí mismos

**spirit:** espíritu

**feel/to feel:** sienten/sentir

**sport:** deporte

**spectator:** de espectadores

**reported/to report:** informó/informar

**towns:** pueblos

**founded:** fundado

**league:** liga

**consists/to consist:** consiste/consistir

**biggest event:** evento más grande

**gather/to gather:** se reúnen/reunirse

**noticeable:** notable, perceptible

**lack of traffic:** ausencia de tráfico

**roads:** calles

**watching:** mirando

**food:** comida

**beer:** cerveza

**chips and dip:** papas chips y salsa

**second-largest:** segundo más grande

**consumption:** consumo

**following:** luego de

**associated:** asociada

**some:** algunos

**consider/to consider:** consideran/  
considerar

**as much or more fun:** tanta o más  
diversión

**pre-game:** previo al juego

**takes place/to take place:** tiene lugar/  
tener lugar

**parking lot:** estacionamiento

**served/to serve:** sirve/servir

**open:** abierta

**participate/to participate:** participa/  
participar

**even if:** aun si

**range from ... to:** van desde ... hasta

**kitchens:** cocinas

**motor homes:** casas rodantes

**pick-up trucks:** camionetas, furgonetas

**hibachi grills:** pequeñas parrillas  
portátiles

**lawn chairs:** sillas para el jardín

**cooler:** heladera portátil

# America's Favorite Sport

Football is an important part of American life. Since 1916, when the Rose Bowl game **became** a famous **annual event**, football **has developed** a national **following** of **dedicated fans**. **Visitors** to the United States can **watch** a game to **see for themselves** the **spirit** and enthusiasm Americans **feel** for this **sport**. Football is the most popular **spectator** sport in the United States. The Gallup Poll has **reported** football to be America's favorite sport every year since 1972.

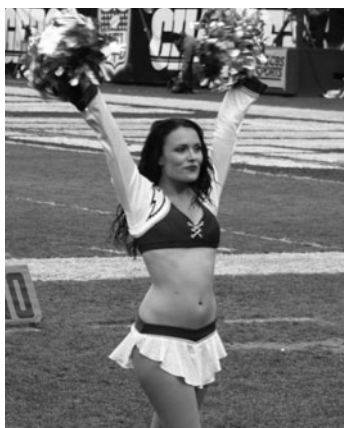
Professional football developed in small **towns** of Pennsylvania and the Midwest. The National Football League (NFL), **founded** in Canton, Ohio, is the largest professional American football **league** and **consists** of thirty-two American teams.

The Super Bowl is the **biggest event** in the football season. The first Super Bowl was played in 1967. On Super Bowl Sunday people of all ages **gather** for large parties in celebration of the big game. There is a **noticeable lack of traffic** on the **roads** as almost everyone is at home **watching** the game on TV. Traditional **food** at Super Bowl parties consists of **beer**, **pizza**, **barbecue**, and **chips and dip**. Super Bowl Sunday is the **second-largest** U.S. food **consumption** day, **following** Thanksgiving.



Tailgate parties are another tradition **associated** with football. **Some consider** the tailgate party **as much or more fun** than the actual game. Tailgating is a **pre-game** party that **takes place** in the **parking lot** or stadium where the game is held. The food is **served** and the party is held on and around the **open** tailgate of a vehicle. People still **participate even if** their vehicles do not have tailgates. Tailgate parties **range from** full **kitchens** set up in **motor homes** to **pick-up trucks** with **hibachi grills** to **lawn chairs** set around a **cooler** full of beer.

The **halftime show** is a very popular and important **element** of an American football game. During the **interval between** the second and third **quarters**, 20 minutes of **entertainment** is **presented** on the football field. A halftime show can consist of performances by **cheerleaders**, **dance teams**, **marching bands**, or an assortment of other performances. At high school and most college games, the bands of the two **competing** teams perform at halftime. For the Super Bowl game, an elaborate show involving famous musicians, dancers, **fireworks** and **special effects** is customary. The halftime show for the Super Bowl is a **highlight** of the event and can **cost** millions to create.



Football and cheerleading **go hand in hand**. Cheerleading **first started** at Princeton University in the 1880s. **Surprisingly**, cheerleading started as an **all-male** activity as a way **to encourage school spirit** at football games. Females started **to participate** in cheerleading in the 1920s. Today 97% of cheerleaders are female. In the 1960s, NFL teams began **to organize** professional cheerleading teams. The Dallas

Cowboys Cheerleaders **gained** the **spotlight** with their **revealing outfits** and **sophisticated** dance **moves** first **seen** at the 1976 Super Bowl. This **caused** the **image** of cheerleaders to permanently **change**, as many other teams began **to copy** them. The Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders are one of the most famous cheerleading teams in the world.

Marching bands are part of every football game. At college football games they play the college **fight songs**. College fight songs are songs **written** specifically for that college team. In professional and **amateur** sports, fight songs are a popular way for fans **to cheer** for their team. Fight songs are a **time-honored** tradition. In **singing** a fight song, fans **feel** like they are **part of** the team.

The **true spirit** of a football game **can only be felt** by **attending** a live game. **Whether** it's a high school, college or professional game, you will feel part of this American tradition and part of America's favorite sport—football!

**halftime show:** espectáculo en el medio tiempo  
**element:** elemento  
**interval:** intervalo  
**between:** entre  
**quarters:** cuartos (*del partido*)  
**entertainment:** entretenimiento  
**presented/to present:** presentado/ presentarse  
**cheerleaders:** animadores/as  
**dance teams:** grupos de baile  
**marching bands:** bandas de música  
**competing:** competidores  
**fireworks:** fuegos artificiales  
**special effects:** efectos especiales  
**highlight:** lo más destacado  
**cost:** costar  
**go hand in hand:** van de la mano  
**first started:** comenzó por primera vez  
**surprisingly:** sorprendentemente  
**all-male:** de todos hombres  
**to encourage:** de fomentar  
**school spirit:** espíritu escolar  
**to participate:** a participar  
**to organize:** a organizar  
**gained/to gain:** ganaron/ganar  
**spotlight:** centro de la atención pública  
**revealing:** reveladores  
**outfits:** conjuntos, equipos (*vestimenta*)  
**sophisticated:** sofisticados  
**moves:** movimientos  
**seen:** vistos  
**caused/to cause:** causó/causar  
**image:** imagen  
**change:** cambiar  
**to copy:** a copiar  
**fight songs:** canciones de lucha  
**written:** escritas  
**amateur:** aficionado, amateur  
**to cheer:** de animar  
**time-honored:** consagrada, clásica  
**singing:** cantando  
**feel/to feel:** se sienten/sentirse  
**part of:** parte de  
**true spirit:** espíritu verdadero  
**can only be felt:** sólo puede sentirse  
**attending/to attend:** asistiendo/asistir  
**live:** en vivo  
**whether:** ya sea



**beloved:** amadas  
**since:** desde  
**called/to call:** llamado/llamar  
**national pastime:** pasatiempo nacional  
**appeals/to appeal:** atrae/atraer  
**wide age range:** amplia gama de edades  
**learning:** aprendiendo  
**to catch:** atrapar  
**ball:** pelota  
**lifelong fans:** aficionados de toda la vida  
**strong:** fuertes  
**ties:** lazos  
**unite/to unite:** unen/unir  
**developed/to develop:** desarrollado/desarrollar  
**eating:** comer  
**peanuts:** maní  
**Cracker Jacks:** *palomitas de maíz y maní recubierto en caramelo*  
**chants:** cánticos, consignas  
**cheers:** vitoreos, ovaciones  
**stadium:** estadio  
**bring/to bring:** traen/traer  
**gloves:** guantes  
**hope/to hope:** esperan/esperar  
**catch:** atrapar  
**foul balls:** pelotas extraviadas  
**wear/to wear:** visten/vestir  
**team jerseys:** jerseys del equipo  
**pride:** orgullo  
**player:** jugador  
**away from:** lejos de  
**continue/to continue:** continúan/continuar  
**trading:** intercambiando  
**baseball cards:** tarjetas de béisbol  
**collecting:** coleccionando  
**autographs:** autógrafos  
**joining:** uniéndose a  
**fan clubs:** clubes de fans  
**broken up/to break up:** dividida/dividir, separar  
**leagues:** ligas  
**season:** temporada  
**played:** jugadas  
**advance/to advance:** avanzan/avanzar  
**begins/to begin:** empieza/empezar  
**first:** primera  
**next round:** siguiente ronda  
**playoffs:** eliminatorias  
**declared/to declare:** declarado/declarar  
**chance:** oportunidad  
**to become:** de convertirse  
**grand finale:** gran final  
**common social ground:** tema social de interés común  
**strangers:** extraños, desconocidos  
**love:** amor  
**turns/to turn:** vuelve/volver  
**friends:** amigos  
**rich:** rica  
**legends:** leyendas

## 56 tradition

# The National Pastime

Baseball is one of America's most **beloved** traditions. **Since** 1856, The United States has **called** baseball its "national pastime."

Baseball **appeals** to a **wide age range**—from children just **learning** how to **catch** a ball to **lifelong fans** of the game. **Strong ties unite** Americans and baseball. Rituals and customs have **developed** from America's personal connection to the game, from **eating** hot dogs, **peanuts**, and **Cracker Jacks** to **chants** and **cheers** in the **stadium**.



At the ballpark, many **bring** their own **gloves** and **hope** to **catch foul balls**. Some fans **wear team jerseys** with **pride** for their favorite **player**. **Away from** the stadium, the traditions **continue** by **trading baseball cards**, **collecting autographs**, and **joining fan clubs**.

American major league baseball is **broken up** into two **leagues**, the American League and the National League. The baseball **season** is 162 games, **played** from April through September. The best teams in these 162 games **advance** to the post-season. The post-season **begins** the **first** week in October with the division championship series. The first team to win three games advances to the **next round** of the **playoffs**. The first team in each league to win four games is **declared** league champion, and advances to the World Series for the **chance to become** world champion. Called the Fall Classic, the World Series is the **grand finale** of the sport's postseason and takes place in October. The first World Series was held between Boston of the American League and Pittsburgh of the National League in 1903.

Baseball is more than just a game. It is part of American culture and a **common social ground** between **strangers**. At baseball games all across the nation the **love** for this sport **turns** strangers into **friends**. Baseball is an American tradition **rich** in **legends** and history.



# Famous Names in Baseball

Babe Ruth is **regarded** by many historians and fans as the greatest baseball player of **all time**. He was the first player ever **to hit** 60 **home runs** in a season and the only player to hit 3 home runs **twice** in a World Series game.

Hank Aaron played from 1954 to 1976. He is **best known** for **breaking** Babe Ruth's **long-standing** record of 714 home runs in a **career** with his own record of 755. He is regarded by many as the greatest **hitter** of all time. He is the first player **to reach** 3,000 hits and 500 home runs and the **only** player to hit at least 30 home runs in 15 seasons.

In 1998 Mark McGuire and Sammy Sosa **battled it out** for **most** home runs in a season with McGuire **winning** with 69 to Sosa's 66.

In 2001 Barry Bonds hit the most home runs in one season with 73 home runs. On August 7, 2007, Bonds hit his 756th home run, breaking the record held for 33 years by Hank Aaron.

## Baseball Lingo

**Another** tradition **associated** with baseball is the **language** of baseball. Paul Dickson **says** in his introduction to *The New Dickson Baseball Dictionary*, "The influence of baseball on American English is **stunning** and **strong**. **No other sport has contributed** so richly to American English as baseball."

**Listed below** are some American idioms that **derived** from baseball lingo. They have **dual meanings**, phrases **used** in and out of the game.

1. curveball — A **surprise**. "She really **threw** me a curveball."  
*The curveball is a **pitch** in baseball **designed to fool the batter**.*
2. **drop the ball** — To **fail** in one's responsibilities, make an error, or **miss** an opportunity.
3. **play ball** — To **get going**, or **to start**. *Before every baseball game, the **umpire shouts** "play ball" to start the game.*
4. **cover** one's bases; cover all the bases — **Ensure safety**.  
*In baseball, a player covers a base by **standing close** to it.*

**regarded/to regard:** considerado/  
considerar  
**all time:** todos los tiempos  
**to hit:** en golpear  
**home runs:** cuadrangulares, honrones  
**twice:** dos veces  
**best known:** mejor conocido  
**breaking/to break:** quebrar/quebrar  
**long standing:** existente desde hace  
mucho tiempo  
**career:** carrera  
**hitter:** bateador  
**to reach:** en alcanzar  
**only:** único  
**battled it out:** se disputaron  
**most:** más  
**winning:** ganando  
**high:** alto  
**lingo:** jerga, idioma  
**another:** otra  
**associated:** asociada  
**language:** lenguaje  
**says/to say:** dice/decir  
**stunning:** sorprendente  
**strong:** fuerte  
**no other sport:** ningún otro deporte  
**has contributed/to contribute:** ha  
contribuido/contribuir  
**listed below:** listadas abajo  
**derived:** derivadas  
**dual meanings:** significados dobles  
**used:** usadas  
**surprise:** sorpresa  
**threw/to throw:** lanzó/lanzar  
**pitch:** lanzamiento  
**designed to fool:** diseñado  
para engañar  
**batter:** bateador/a  
**drop:** dejar caer  
**ball:** pelota  
**fail:** fallar  
**miss:** perder  
**play:** jugar  
**get going:** moverse  
**to start:** empezar  
**umpire:** árbitro  
**shouts/to shout:** grita/gritar  
**cover:** cubrir  
**to ensure:** asegurar  
**safety:** seguridad  
**standing close:** mantenerse parado  
cerca (*de algo*)

many: muchos  
symbolizes/to symbolize: simboliza/  
simbolizar  
freedom: libertad  
pride: orgullo  
country: país  
public: público  
government: gobierno  
take/to take: tomar/tomar  
seriously: seriamente, con seriedad  
laws: leyes  
regulations: reglamentos  
amended/to amend: enmendadas/  
enmendar  
documented/to document:  
documentadas/documentar  
rules: reglas  
customs: costumbres  
etiquette: etiqueta  
set forth/to set forth: expuestas/exponer  
pertaining to: referente a  
display: exposición  
included: incluidas  
cover: cubrir  
ceilings: techos  
folded: doblada  
write: escribir  
ships: barcos  
lower: bajar  
slightly: ligeramente  
greeting/to greet: saludan/saludar  
each other: el uno al otro  
otherwise: de otra forma  
customary: costumbre  
fly: izar  
daily: diariamente  
meant/to mean: significa/significar  
demonstrate: demostrar  
loyalty: lealtad  
honors/to honor: honra/honrar  
served/to serve: sirvieron/servir  
wars: guerras  
died/to die: murieron/morir  
also called: también llamada  
pieces: piezas  
fabric: tela  
needed/to need: necesitan/necesitar  
to complete: para completar  
alternating: alternadas  
stripes: rayas  
stars: estrellas  
background: fondo  
represent/to represent: representan/  
representar  
states of the Union: estados de la  
Unión  
seamstress: costurera  
credited/to credit: atribuye/atribuir  
sewed/to sew: cosió/coser

## 58 tradition

# The American Flag

For **many** Americans the American flag **symbolizes freedom** and **pride** in their **country**. The American **public** and the American **government** **take** the flag very **seriously**.

National flag **laws** and **regulations** were **amended** and **documented** in 1976. **Rules**, **customs** and **etiquette** were **set forth** pertaining to the **display** and use of the flag. **Included** in the regulations are such rules as the national flag cannot **cover** a monument or any **ceilings**. It must not be **folded** while being displayed. No one should **write** on an American flag. **Ships** can **lower** their flags **slightly** in **greeting each other**, but **otherwise** should not be lowered for any other object or person.



It is **customary** to **fly** the flag on national holidays, and many people fly the flag **daily** from their homes. Flying the flag is **meant** to **demonstrate** patriotism and **loyalty** to the United States. The flag flown on Memorial Day and Veterans Day **honors** the men and women who **served** in **wars** and in honor of those who **died** during war.

**Also called** “Stars and Stripes,” or “Old Glory,” the American flag is one of the most complicated flags in the world. Sixty four **pieces** of **fabric** are **needed to complete** its construction. The flag has 13 red and white **alternating stripes** and 50 **stars** on a blue **background**. The stripes **represent** the original 13 **states of the Union**. The 50 stars represent each of 50 US states. Betsy Ross, who was a **seamstress**, is **credited** as the American woman who **sewed** the first American flag.

In 1949, President Harry S. Truman **proclaimed** June 14 as Flag Day. Flag Day celebrates the adoption of the flag of the United States. The President **announces** the commemoration **each year**, and **encourages** all Americans to display the flag. Individual states **determine** how they will observe the day. Pennsylvania is the **only** state that declares Flag Day a **public holiday**.

The Pledge of Allegiance is an **oath of allegiance** to the United States as **represented** by its national flag. It is regularly **recited** at public events, and public school children across the nation recite The Pledge of Allegiance **in front of** the flag every **morning**.

The Pledge of Allegiance was **written** by author and **Baptist minister** Francis Bellamy. It **appeared** in the popular children's **magazine** *Youth's Companion* in 1892. The **owners** of *Youth's Companion* were **selling** flags to schools, and asked Bellamy to write something for their **advertising campaign**. The Pledge was **published** in the September 8th issue. A few **changes** were made to the pledge **over** the years. The current Pledge of Allegiance reads: I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

**During** the War of 1812 lawyer Francis Scott Key was **transporting** a prisoner **abroad** a **ship** when he **saw** an American flag flying in Baltimore **Harbor**. The flag **inspired** him to write a **poem**. This poem is the Star Spangled Banner, the national **anthem** of the United States. The **actual** flag that inspired the song now **hangs** in the Museum of American History in Washington, D.C. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was **officially made** the national anthem by Congress in 1931.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" is sung at large public **gatherings** and at **sporting events**. When the song is **performed** in public, it is customary for American citizens **to stand** and **face** the flag while **placing** their **right hands over** their **hearts**. This **formality** also **applies** to the Pledge of Allegiance. Men are encouraged **to remove** their **hats** during the performance.

**proclaimed/to proclaim:** proclamó/  
proclamar  
**announces/to announce:** anuncia/  
anunciar  
**each year:** cada año  
**encourages/to encourage:** anima/  
animar, fomentar  
**determine/to determine:** determinan/  
determinar  
**only:** único  
**public holiday:** feriado público  
**oath of allegiance:** juramento de  
fidelidad  
**represented:** representado  
**recited/to recite:** recitado/recitar  
**in front of:** en frente de  
**morning:** mañana  
**written/to write:** escrito/escribir  
**Baptist:** bautista  
**minister:** pastor  
**appeared/to appear:** apareció/aparecer  
**magazine:** revista  
**owners:** dueños  
**selling/to sell:** vendiendo/vender  
**advertising campaign:** campaña de  
publicidad  
**published/to publish:** publicado/  
publicar  
**changes:** cambios  
**over:** sobre (*aquí: con el correr de,  
a lo largo de*)  
**during:** durante  
**transporting/to transport:**  
transportando/transportar  
**aboard:** a bordo  
**ship:** barco  
**saw/to see:** vio/ver  
**harbor:** puerto  
**inspired/to inspire:** inspiró/inspirar  
**poem:** poema  
**anthem:** himno  
**actual:** real  
**hangs/to hang:** cuelga/colgar  
**officially:** oficialmente  
**made/to make:** hecho/hacer  
**gatherings:** reuniones  
**sporting events:** eventos deportivos  
**performed/to perform:** interpretada/  
interpretar (*canción*)  
**to stand/stand:** se paren/pararse  
**face/to face:** miren hacia/mirar hacia  
**placing/to place:** ponen/poner  
**right hands:** manos derecha  
**over:** sobre  
**hearts:** corazones  
**formality:** formalidad  
**applies/to apply:** se aplica/aplicarse  
**to remove:** quitarse  
**hats:** sombreros

**evening:** tarde (*después de las 5 o 6 de la tarde*) o noche

**take a walk down:** vas de paseo por

**neighborhood:** barrio

**street:** calle

**pirates:** piratas

**ghosts:** fantasmas

**princesses:** princesas

**witches:** brujas

**costumed children:** niños disfrazados

**knocking/to knock:** golpeando/  
golpear (*puerta*)

**opens/to open:** abre/abrir

**hold out/to hold out:** tienden/tender

**a bag:** una bolsa

**yell/to yell:** gritan/gritar

**hoping/to hope:** esperando/esperar

**bags:** bolsas

**candy:** dulces

**end:** final, fin

**popular holiday:** popular día de fiesta  
o día feriado

**young and old alike:** tanto entre los  
jóvenes como entre los mayores

**masquerade:** de disfraces

**games:** juegos

**played/to play:** juegan/jugar

**at a time:** a la vez

**tub of water:** tina o cuba con agua

**without using hands:** sin usar las  
manos

**sinking/to sink:** hundiendo/hundir

**face:** cara

**attempting/to attempt:** intentando/  
intentar

**to bite:** morder

**typical:** típicas

**homemade:** hechas en casa, caseras

**treats:** delicias

**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir

**dried pumpkin seeds:** semillas de  
calabaza secas

**popcorn balls:** pelotas de palomitas  
de maíz

**started/to start:** empezó/empezar

**evil spirits:** espíritus malignos

**flying on broomsticks:** volando en  
escobas

**black cats:** gatos negros

**since:** desde entonces

**evolved/to evolve:** evolucionado/  
evolucionar

**decorate/to decorate:** decoran/decorar

**windows:** ventanas

**silhouettes:** siluetas

**carving:** tallar, esculpir

**let...know/to let know:** informan/  
informar

**goodies:** cosas ricas

**waiting/to wait:** esperando/esperar

# Trick or Treat

In the **evening** of October 31<sup>st</sup> if you **take a walk down** a **neighborhood street** you might see **pirates, ghosts, princesses and witches!** But don't be alarmed, these "ghosts" are **costumed children knocking** on their neighbors' doors. When the door **opens** the children **hold out a bag and yell**, "Trick or Treat." They are **hoping** their **bags** will be full of **candy** by the **end** of the night. Halloween is a **popular holiday** in the United States for **young and old alike**.

Halloween parties or **masquerade** parties for adults are common. At children's parties traditional **games** are **played**. One of the most popular games is "bobbing for apples." One child **at a time** has to get apples from a **tub of water without using hands**. They do this by **sinking** their **face** into the water and **attempting to bite** the apple. **Typical homemade** Halloween **treats include dried pumpkin seeds**, caramel apples and **popcorn balls**.



Halloween **started** as a celebration connected with ghosts and **evil spirits**. Witches **flying on broomsticks, black cats**, ghosts, goblins and skeletons have **since evolved** as symbols of Halloween. Black and orange are the traditional Halloween

colors. In the weeks before October 31, Americans **decorate windows** of houses and schools with **silhouettes** of the various Halloween symbols. Pumpkins are another main symbol of Halloween. **Carving** pumpkins into "jack-o'-lanterns" is a Halloween custom that came from Ireland. Today jack-o'-lanterns in the windows of a house on Halloween night **let children know** that there are **goodies waiting** if they knock and say "Trick or Treat!"



# Remembrance and Honor

Memorial Day, **originally** called Decoration Day, is **observed** on the **last** Monday in May. Memorial Day is a day of **remembrance** for those who were **killed** in **war** **defending** the United States.

Waterloo, N.Y. was **officially declared** the **birthplace** of Memorial Day. However it's **difficult to confirm** the exact origins of the day. Most people **agree** that it is not important where or when it **first started**. What is important is that Memorial Day was **established**. Memorial Day is about **coming together** to honor those who **gave** their lives for their country. The day is **celebrated** with **parades**, memorial **speeches** and ceremonies, and the decoration of **graves** with **flowers** and **flags**. On Memorial Day, the President or Vice President gives a speech and **lays** a **wreath** on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery in Washington, D.C.

Veterans Day was originally called Armistice Day. It is observed **either** on November 11th **or** on the fourth Monday of October. Veterans Day **honors** the men and women who **served** during wars with the U.S. **armed forces**. On November 11, 1918, a **treaty** was **signed bringing** World War I **to an end**. November 11, 1919 was **set aside** as Armistice Day in the United States, to remember the sacrifices that men and women made during World War I. In 1954 the holiday was **changed** to Veterans Day and **declared** a National holiday.

Americans still **give thanks** for **peace** on Veterans Day. There are ceremonies and speeches and, in some towns, parades. Throughout the day, many Americans **observe** a moment of silence, remembering those who **fought** for peace.

American Veterans have established **support groups** such as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. These groups **sell paper poppies** made by **disabled** veterans to **raise funds** for their **charitable activities**. The poppy is a **bright** red flower that became a symbol of World War I after a **bloody battle took place** in a **field** of poppies in Belgium.

**originally:** originalmente  
**observed:** observa (*aquí: conmemora*)  
**last:** último  
**remembrance:** recuerdo  
**killed/to kill:** muertos/matar  
**war:** guerra  
**defending/to defend:** defendiendo/  
defender  
**officially:** oficialmente  
**declared/to declare:** declarado/declarar  
**birthplace:** lugar de nacimiento  
**difficult to confirm:** difícil de  
confirmar  
**agree/to agree:** están de acuerdo/estar  
de acuerdo  
**first started:** empezó por primera vez  
**established/to establish:** establecido/  
establecer  
**coming together:** reunirse  
**gave/to give:** dieron/dar  
**celebrated/to celebrate:** celebra/  
celebrar  
**parades:** desfiles  
**speeches:** discursos  
**graves:** tumbas  
**flowers:** flores  
**flags:** banderas  
**lays/to lay:** coloca/colocar, poner  
**wreath:** corona (*de flores*)  
**either ... or ...:** ya sea ... o  
**honors/to honor:** honra/honrar  
**served/to serve:** sirvieron/servir  
**armed forces:** fuerzas armadas  
**treaty:** tratado  
**signed/to sign:** firmado/firmar  
**bringing...to an end:** poniendo fin a  
**set aside/to set aside:** reservado/reservar  
**changed/to change:** cambiado/  
cambiar  
**declared/to declare:** declarado/declarar  
**give thanks:** dan gracias, agradecen  
**peace:** paz  
**observe/to observe:** observan/observar  
(*aquí: guardan*)  
**fought/to fight:** pelearon/pelear  
**support groups:** grupos de apoyo  
**sell/to sell:** venden/vender  
**paper poppies:** amapolas de papel  
**disabled:** discapacitados  
**raise funds:** juntar fondos  
**charitable activities:** actividades  
benéficas  
**bright:** brillante  
**bloody:** sangrienta  
**battle:** batalla  
**took place/to take place:** tuvo lugar/  
tener lugar  
**field:** campo



# Test Your Comprehension

## Choices in Education, page 44

1. ¿Hasta qué edad debe asistir a la escuela la gente en los Estados Unidos?
2. Los Estados Unidos proveen educación gratis en los tres primeros niveles escolares. ¿Cuáles son esos niveles?
3. La educación terciaria se conoce como “college” o universidad. ¿De cuántos años consiste?

## Traditions for the New Year, page 46

1. ¿Cuándo comienzan las celebraciones de Año Nuevo?
2. ¿Qué ciudad recibe el Año Nuevo con una pelota iluminada descendiendo mientras la multitud cuenta en forma regresiva?
3. ¿Qué partido de fútbol americano se mira en el día de Año Nuevo en los Estados Unidos?

## April Fools!, page 49

1. ¿Qué día de abril es el “Día de los Inocentes”?
2. Según lo que sabemos, ¿en qué país comenzó esta tradición?
3. ¿Qué pasa en el “Día de los Inocentes”?

## An American Christmas, page 50

1. Menciona algunos de los países europeos que trajeron la celebración de Navidad a los Estados Unidos.
2. ¿Cuál es una bebida festiva popular?

# Examina tu comprensión

## Giving Thanks, page 52

1. ¿Cuándo se observa el Día de Acción de Gracias en los Estados Unidos?
2. ¿Quiénes fueron invitados al primer Día de Acción de Gracias en 1621?

## America's Favorite Sport, page 54

1. El fútbol americano se convirtió en una parte importante de la vida estadounidense en 1916 cuando un famoso evento anual se desarrolló. ¿Cuál fue el evento?
2. ¿Dónde se fundó la Liga Nacional de Fútbol Americano?
3. ¿Cuáles son las animadoras más famosas?

## The National Pastime, page 56

1. ¿Qué rituales y costumbres se han desarrollado a partir de la conexión de Estados Unidos con el béisbol?
2. ¿Qué gran jugador de béisbol fue el primero en conseguir 60 jonrones en una temporada?

## The American Flag, page 58

1. ¿Qué simboliza la bandera estadounidense?
2. ¿Quién escribió el “Juramento de Lealtad”?

## Remembrance and Honor, page 61

1. ¿Cómo se llamaba el Día de los Caídos originalmente?
2. ¿Por qué se celebra el Día de los Caídos?

The more you praise and celebrate your life,  
the more there is in life to celebrate.

Oprah Winfrey

# Celebration

**brought/to bring:** trajeron/traer  
**celebrating:** celebrar  
**first:** primera  
**took place/to take place:** tuvo lugar/  
tener lugar  
**during:** durante  
**organized/to organize:** organizó/  
organizar  
**first:** primer  
**parade:** desfile  
**today:** hoy, hoy en día  
**ethnicities:** etnicidades  
**wear/to wear:** llevan/llevar (*puesto*)  
**green-colored clothing:** ropas de color  
verde  
**pin/to pin:** sujetan/sujetar, prender  
con alfileres  
**shamrock:** trébol  
**shirt:** camisa  
**caught/to catch:** descubiertos/  
descubrir, atrapar  
**pinched/to pinch:** pellizcados/pellizcar  
**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir  
**enjoying:** disfrutar  
**folk music:** música folclórica  
**food:** comida  
**consuming:** consumir  
**quantities:** cantidades  
**beer:** cerveza  
**dyed green:** teñida de verde  
**has become/to become:** se ha  
convertido/convertirse  
**largest:** más grande  
**world:** mundo  
**unique:** única  
**coloring:** teñir  
**river:** río  
**started/to start:** empezó/empezar  
**pounds:** libras  
**added/to add:** agregadas/agregar  
**stayed/to stay:** permaneció/  
permanecer  
**week:** semana  
**still:** aún  
**continues/to continue:** continúa/  
continuar  
**heritage:** patrimonio  
**wonderful way:** maravillosa manera  
**to honor:** de honrar  
**rich:** rica

# Luck of the Irish

Irish immigrants **brought** the tradition of **celebrating** Saint Patrick's Day to the United States. The **first** U.S. celebration of Saint Patrick's Day **took place** in 1737 in Boston, Massachusetts. **During** this first celebration The Irish Society of Boston **organized** the **first** Saint Patrick's Day **Parade** on March 17.



**Today**, Americans of all **ethnicities** celebrate Saint Patrick's Day on March 17. Many people **wear green-colored clothing** or **pin** a **shamrock** to their **shirt**. Traditionally, those who are **caught** not wearing green on Saint Patrick's Day are **pinched**. The most common traditions on Saint Patrick's Day **include enjoying** Irish **folk music** and **food**, and **consuming** large **quantities** of Irish **beer**, often **dyed green**.

Parades are a big part of the Saint Patrick's Day celebration. The New York parade **has become** the **largest** Saint Patrick's Day parade in the **world**.

The city of Chicago has a very **unique** Saint Patrick's Day tradition of **coloring** the **river** water green. This tradition **started** in 1962 when 100 **pounds** of green vegetable dye were **added** to the river, and the river water **stayed** green for a **week**. The tradition **still continues** today!

Irish-American **heritage** has become an important part of American culture. Saint Patrick's Day celebrations in the United States are a **wonderful way** for people **to honor** Irish heritage and celebrate its **rich** culture and traditions.



# Groundhog Day

**Groundhog Day**, February 2nd, is a **whimsical holiday** in the United States. It is the day that the groundhog **comes out** of his **hole** after a **long winter sleep to look for** his **shadow**.

If he **sees** his shadow, he **regards it** as an **omen** of six more **weeks** of **bad weather** and **returns** to his hole.

If the day is **cloudy** and he doesn't see his shadow, he takes it as a **sign** of **spring** and **stays above ground**.

The **first** official Groundhog Day was **announced** on February 2, 1886 in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, with a **proclamation** by the **newspaper's editor**, Clymer Freas: "Today is Groundhog Day and **up to the time** of **going to press** the **beast has not seen** its shadow."



The **legendary** first Groundhog Day celebration was made the **following year** by a group of **spirited** groundhog **hunters** who **called themselves** "The Punxsutawney Groundhog Club." Clymer, a member of the club, used his editorial **clout to name the one and only** official **weather predicting** groundhog, Phil, the Punxsutawney groundhog.

Today a trip to the Punxsutawney Groundhog Day celebration is a **weekend** of **action-packed** events **including** **trivia contests**, **dances**, Groundhog Day **weddings**, music, **food**, **fun** and **games**. **If you happen** to be celebrating a **birthday** on February 2nd, then you are **invited to join** others who **share** the special day with Phil the groundhog and **receive a free souvenir**.

**groundhog:** marmota  
**whimsical holiday:** día de fiesta caprichoso  
**comes out/to come out:** sale/salir  
**hole:** agujero  
**long winter sleep:** largo sueño invernal  
**to look for:** para buscar  
**shadow:** sombra  
**sees/to see:** ve/ver  
**regards it:** a considera  
**omen:** presagio  
**weeks:** semanas  
**bad weather:** mal tiempo  
**returns/to return:** vuelve/volver  
**cloudy:** nuboso  
**sign:** singo  
**spring:** primavera  
**stays/to stay:** se queda/quedarse  
**above:** sobre  
**ground:** suelo, tierra, superficie  
**first:** primer  
**announced/to announce:** anunciado/ anunciar  
**proclamation:** proclamación  
**newspaper's editor:** director del periódico  
**up to the time:** hasta el momento  
**going to press:** del cierre de la edición  
**beast:** bestia  
**has not seen:** no ha visto  
**legendary:** legendaria  
**following year:** año siguiente  
**spirited:** enérgicos  
**hunters:** cazadores  
**called themselves:** se llamaban a ellos mismos  
**clout:** influencia  
**to name:** para nombrar  
**the one and only:** el único, el irrepetible  
**weather predicting:** que predice el tiempo  
**weekend:** fin de semana  
**action-packed:** lleno de acción  
**including:** incluyendo  
**trivia contests:** competencias de preguntas y respuestas  
**dances:** bailes  
**weddings:** casamientos  
**food:** comida  
**fun:** diversión  
**games:** juegos  
**if you happen:** si por casualidad tú  
**birthday:** cumpleaños  
**invited/to invite:** invitado/invitar  
**to join:** a unirse  
**share/to share:** comparten/compartir  
**receive:** recibir  
**free souvenir:** recuerdo gratis

**gathering:** reunión  
**indigenous people:** pueblos indígenas  
**derived from:** derivada de  
**term:** término  
**referred to:** referido a  
**medicine men:** curanderos  
**spiritual leaders:** líderes espirituales  
**oldest:** más antiguo  
**feasting:** festines  
**dancing:** danza, baile  
**singing:** canciones  
**drumming:** tocar tambores  
**planned/to plan:** planeados/planear  
**seasonal changes:** cambios estacionales  
**interacted/to interact:** interactuaban/  
interactuar  
**altered/to alter:** modificadas/  
modificar  
**typically:** típicamente  
**meeting/to meet:** juntándose/juntarse  
**alike:** de la misma manera  
**invited/to invite:** invitados/invitar  
**to attend:** a asistir  
**grand entry:** gran entrada  
**eagle feather standard:** estandarte de  
las plumas de águila  
**spectators:** espectadores  
**remove/to remove:** se quitan/quitar  
**hats:** sombreros  
**stand/to stand:** se paran/pararse  
**sign of respect:** señal de respeto  
**followed by:** seguido por  
**chiefs:** jefes  
**esteemed village elders:** estimados  
ancianos del pueblo  
**filled with:** se llena con  
**adorned:** adornados  
**colorful:** coloridos  
**costumes:** trajes  
**begins/to begin:** comienza/comenzar  
**attracted/to attract:** atrajo/atraer  
**half of whom:** la mitad de los cuales  
**passed down:** transmitidas  
**thousands of years:** miles de años  
**accompanied by:** acompañados por  
**beat:** ritmo, compás  
**show/to show:** muestran/mostrar  
**skills:** habilidades  
**fancy shawls:** chales de fantasía  
**look like:** se parecen a  
**flying birds:** pájaros volando  
**raise/to raise:** levantan/levantar  
**cloth-covered:** cubiertos con telas  
**arms:** brazos  
**to the beat of:** al ritmo de  
**grass dancers:** bailarines de la danza  
el pasto  
**brightly-colored yarn:** hilos de vivos  
colores

# POWOWS

A powwow is a **gathering** of North America's **indigenous people**. The word powwow is **derived from** a **term** which **referred to** a gathering of **medicine men** and **spiritual leaders**. The powwow is North America's **oldest** public festival. Native Americans have celebrated with seasonal ceremonies of **feasting, dancing, singing** and **drumming**. Originally powwows were **planned** around **seasonal changes**, but as non-Native people **interacted** with the Native, customs were **altered**.



**Typically**, a powwow consists of people **meeting** to dance, sing and socialize. Native American and non-Native American **alike** are **invited to attend**. A powwow always begins with the **grand entry** of the **eagle feather standard**. All **spectators remove** their **hats** and **stand** as a **sign of respect**. The standard is **followed by** the tribal **chiefs** and the **esteemed village elders**, then by a procession of all of the dancers until the entire arena is **filled with** Indian dancers **adorned** in **colorful** and elaborate **costumes**.

The annual Denver Powwow in March **begins** the season of pow-wows. In 1990, it **attracted** thirty-thousand people, **half of whom** were not Native Americans. In the Denver Coliseum different tribes sing songs that have been **passed down** for **thousands of years**. They are **accompanied by** the **beat** of a large drum, played by five to ten drummers. Dancers of different tribes **show** their **skills**. Dancers with **fancy shawls look like** delicate **flying birds** as they **raise** their **cloth-covered** arms **to the beat of** the drums. **Grass dancers** wear costumes of **brightly-colored yarn**.

Native American culture **comes alive** at the Gathering of Nations powwow in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Over 3,000 Native American dancers and singers representing more than 500 tribes from Canada and the United States **gather together** in April at North America's **biggest** powwow. The Indian Traders **Market** is also part of the celebration and **offers** a very special **shopping** experience and exhibition of Native American **artifacts**. Over 800 artists, **crafters**, and **traders** place their **wares** on **display** and **for sale**.

One of the **longest-running** contest powwows in the country is held each year in North Dakota. The United Tribes International Powwow typically **attracts** 800 dancers, more than two dozen drum groups, and over 15,000 spectators. Held annually since 1969, the **four-day** event is a large **outdoor** powwow that takes place at the **end** of the **summer season**.



Powwows **mean** different **things** to different people. They are **still religious** or **war** celebrations, but **themes** and **goals** have **changed with the times**. Now **instead of giving thanks** to their **gods** for a war victory, Indians **honor** those of their tribes who have **served in** the American **armed forces**. **Young people return** from the bigger cities **to learn** traditional dances and

songs **in order to keep** their heritage **alive**. People who are not Native Americans are **encouraged to participate** in the activities. **One thing** is **obvious** at every powwow: they are **true** community events. The tribal elders are always **held in high esteem** and the children are **cherished**. Family, tribe and **friendship** are **extolled**. Everyone is welcomed in a **spirit of peace and friendship**.

**comes alive/to come alive:** se anima/animarse  
**gather together:** se reúnen  
**biggest:** más grande  
**market:** mercado  
**offers/to offer:** ofrece/ofrecer  
**shopping:** de compras  
**artifacts:** artefactos  
**crafters:** artesanos  
**traders:** comerciantes  
**wares:** mercancías  
**display:** en exhibición  
**for sale:** para la venta  
**longest-running:** de más larga duración  
**attracts/to attract:** atrae/atraer  
**four-day:** de cuatro días (*de duración*)  
**outdoor:** al aire libre  
**end:** final  
**summer season:** temporada de verano  
**mean/to mean:** significan/significar  
**things:** cosas  
**still:** todavía  
**religious:** religiosas  
**war:** bélicas  
**themes:** temas  
**goals:** objetivos  
**changed with the times:** cambiado con los tiempos  
**instead of giving thanks:** en vez de dar gracias  
**gods:** dioses  
**honor/to honor:** honran/honrar  
**served in/to serve in:** servido en/servir en  
**armed forces:** fuerzas armadas  
**young people:** la gente joven  
**return/to return:** vuelve/volver  
**to learn:** para aprender  
**in order to keep... alive:** para mantener... viva  
**encouraged to participate:** se les anima a participar  
**one thing:** una cosa  
**obvious:** obvia  
**true:** verdaderos  
**held in high esteem:** mantenidos en alta estima  
**cherished/to cherish:** amados/amar  
**friendship:** amistad  
**extolled/to extol:** ensalzados/ensalzar, alabar  
**spirit:** espíritu  
**peace:** paz  
**friendship:** amistad



**in addition to:** además de  
**regional holidays:** días festivos regionales  
**originated from:** originado en  
**seasons:** estaciones  
**climate:** clima  
**country:** país  
**northeastern states:** estados del noreste  
**main:** principales  
**festivals:** festivales  
**welcome:** dan la bienvenida  
**arrival:** llegada  
**autumn:** otoño  
**leaves:** hojas  
**changing colors:** cambiando de colores  
**trees:** árboles  
**to turn:** a volverse  
**come from all over:** vienen de todas partes  
**spectacular:** espectacular  
**foliage:** follaje  
**holds/to hold:** tiene/tener, celebrar  
**offers/to offer:** ofrece/ofrecer  
**wood-chopping contest:** concurso de cortar madera  
**auction:** subasta  
**drive/to drive:** manejan/manejar  
**scenic mountain roads:** pintorescas carreteras en las montañas  
**to view:** para ver  
**later:** más tarde  
**townspeople:** ciudadanos  
**demonstrating ways:** demostrando formas  
**cooking:** cocinar  
**handed down:** pasadas, transmitidas, legadas  
**winters:** inviernos  
**long:** largos  
**cold:** fríos  
**midwestern:** de la región central  
**to get out of:** para salir de  
**house:** casa  
**socialize:** alternar, hacer vida social  
**hosts/to host:** presenta/presentar  
**ice skating shows:** espectáculos de patinaje sobre hielo  
**fishing:** pesca  
**snowmobile races:** carreras de motonieve  
**best sculpture:** mejor escultura  
**carved in ice:** esculpida en hielo

# Seasonal Celebrations

**In addition to** the traditional holidays celebrated in the United States, **regional holidays** have **originated from** the **seasons**, geography and **climate** of the different parts of the **country**.

In the **northeastern states**, the **main** attractions are **festivals** that **welcome** the **arrival** of **autumn** and the **leaves changing colors**. As the leaves on the **trees** begin **to turn** red, orange and yellow people **come from all over** the U.S. to see the **spectacular** and colorful **foliage**. Warner, New Hampshire **holds** a Fall Foliage Festival which **offers** a **wood-chopping contest** and an **auction**. Vermont welcomes tourists who **drive** along the **scenic mountain roads to view** the impressive colors of the leaves.



The leaves turn color **later** in Bedford, Pennsylvania. In October the **townspeople** celebrate the fall foliage by **demonstrating ways of cooking** that have been **handed down** to them by their ancestors.

**Winters** are **long** and **cold** in many **midwestern** states, so winter festivals have become events for people **to get out of** the **house** and **socialize**. In St. Paul, Minnesota, the Winter Carnival **hosts ice skating shows**, **ice fishing** competitions and **snowmobile races**. In Houghton Lake, Michigan, a winter festival called Tip-Up-Town USA offers a contest for the **best sculpture carved in ice**.



In Washington, **spring** is **welcomed in** with a **Daffodil Festival**. A parade of floats **rides through town** made from these brilliant yellow flowers. Oregon **boasts** a **rose festival** in Portland,

where bands play music in a **parade** of **flowers** and **floats**. Aspen, Colorado holds an annual summer Music Festival where musicians of classical and contemporary music **perform** and **teach classes**. Santa Barbara, California **pays tribute to** the **early settlers** who **came from** Spain by performing **historical plays** during the Old Spanish Days in August.

Spring in the southwest **finds** the townspeople of Okeene, Oklahoma **catching snakes** in the Rattlesnake Roundup. In Houston, Texans come to the Astrodome to see **cowboys ride horses** and **rope cattle** during the Livestock Show and Rodeo. Visitors **watch** the Hopi Indians **carry on** their strong tradition of **rain dancing**, a combination of dancing and **prayer to invoke rain** in a hot, dry August.

Alaska and Hawaii have climates different **from each other** and the rest of the country. Nome, Alaska has **daylight** almost **twenty-four hours a day** in June, so **midnight baseball games** and raft races are the main events in the Midnight Sun Festival. In Kodiak, a King Crab Festival is held in May during **crab harvesting season**. Hawaii is **warm year round**, and flower and **sun** festivals were held there **even before** it became a state.

These are a **small** representation of the **hundreds** of holidays and celebrations observed throughout the United States. Each state **has its own** individual history and people, and the **right** to celebrate its own tradition. **But one thing is certain**—all Americans **welcome you** to celebrate **with them!**

**spring:** primavera  
**welcomed in:** bienvenida  
**daffodil:** narciso  
**rides through town:** pasa a través del pueblo  
**boasts/to boast:** ostenta/ostentar  
**rose:** rosa  
**parade:** desfile  
**flowers:** flores  
**floats:** carrozas  
**perform/to perform:** interpretan/interpretar (*música*)  
**teach/to teach:** enseñan/enseñar  
**classes:** clases  
**pays tribute to:** rinde tributo a  
**early settlers:** primeros colonos  
**came from:** vinieron desde  
**historical plays:** obras de teatro históricas  
**during:** durante  
**finds/to find:** encuentra/encontrar  
**catching snakes:** atrapando serpientes  
**cowboys:** vaqueros  
**ride horses:** montar a caballo  
**rope cattle:** enlazar ganado (con una cuerda)  
**watch/to watch:** ven/ver, mirar  
**carry on:** mantienen, continúan  
**rain dancing:** danza de la lluvia  
**prayer:** rezo, plegaria  
**to invoke rain:** para invocar a la lluvia  
**from each other:** uno del otro  
**daylight:** luz diurna  
**twenty-four hours a day:** veinticuatro horas al día  
**midnight baseball games:** juegos de béisbol a la medianoche  
**raft races:** carreras de balsas  
**crab harvesting season:** temporada de recoger cangrejos  
**warm:** cálido  
**year round:** todo el año  
**sun:** sol  
**even before:** aun antes  
**small:** pequeña  
**hundreds:** cientos  
**has its own:** tiene su propia  
**right:** derecho  
**but one thing is certain:** pero una cosa es cierta  
**welcome you:** te dan la bienvenida  
**with them:** con ellos



**lobsters:** langostas  
**potatoes:** papas  
**regional food specialties:**  
 especialidades gastronómicas regionales  
**worth/to be worth:** merecen/merecer  
**big and small:** grandes y pequeños  
**towns:** pueblos  
**hold/to hold:** celebran/celebrar, tener  
**cooking competitions:** concursos de cocina  
**all types:** todo tipo  
**one thing in common:** una cosa en común  
**enjoy/to enjoy** disfruta/disfrutar  
**flavor:** sabor  
**read about:** leer sobre  
**craziest:** más locas  
**tastiest:** más sabrosas  
**avocados:** aguacates  
**used to create:** utilizados para crear  
**phenomenon:** fenómeno  
**feeds/to feed:** alimenta/alimentar  
**hungry:** hambrienta  
**started:** empezado  
**third-largest:** tercero más grande  
**producer:** productor  
**free...to enter:** entrada gratis  
**competition:** concurso  
**best:** mejor  
**recipes:** recetas  
**ice cream:** helado  
**photography contest:** concurso de fotografía  
**anything made with:** cualquier cosa hecha con  
**goes:** se acepta, es válido  
**heritage:** patrimonio, herencia  
**local:** local, de la localidad  
**chef:** chef, cocinero  
**cooks/to cook:** cocina/cocinar  
**help of:** ayuda de  
**largest:** más grande  
**measures/to measure:** mide/medir  
**feet:** pies  
**diameter:** diámetro  
**stone-ground corn:** maíz molido en piedra  
**gallons:** galones  
**vegetable oil:** aceite vegetal  
**red chili sauce:** salsa de chile rojo  
**chopped onions:** cebollas picadas  
**grated cheese:** queso rallado  
**since:** desde  
**polished off:** se zamparon, despacharon, acabaron con  
**cold beer:** cerveza fría  
**make ... complete:** completa

## 72 celebration

# Flavor of America

From Maine **lobsters** to the **potatoes** of Idaho, America's **regional food specialties** are always **worth** celebrating. **Big** and **small towns** across America **hold cooking competitions** and celebrations of **all types** with **one thing in common**—food! **Enjoy** the **flavor** of America as you **read about** a few of the **craziest** and **tastiest** food celebrations throughout the United States.

### AVOCADO FESTIVAL

Over 2000 **avocados** are **used to create** this **phenomenon** that **feeds** a crowd of 12,000 **hungry** people. **Started** in 1987 because Santa Barbara County is the **third-largest** avocado **producer** in the country, the Avocado Festival is **free** for all **to enter**. There is a competition for the **best** guacamole and various other **recipes**, including avocado **ice cream!** There's also a **photography contest** and pop art show, where **anything made with** an avocado **goes**.



### WHOLE ENCHILADA FIESTA

The city of Las Cruces, New Mexico celebrates its **heritage** every year when **local chef** Roberto Estrada **cooks** (with the **help of** eleven sous chefs) the world's **largest** enchilada. The enchilada **measures** over 30 **feet** in **diameter**. The ingredients are: 750 pounds of **stone-ground corn**, 175 **gallons** of **vegetable oil**, 75 gallons of **red chili sauce**, 50 pounds of **chopped onions**, and 175 pounds of **grated cheese**. Every year **since** 1980, over 70,000 hungry people have **polished off** the whole enchilada over the 3-day event. **Cold beer** and mariachi music **make** the event **complete**.

## THE CRAWFISH CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

Celebrate **crawfish** in the crawfish capitol of the world: Bayou Teche, Louisiana. Since 1959, the **first weekend** in May **brings** people, **crazy about** crawfish, **together to join** in the festivities. Enjoy crawfish **served any way** you can **imagine: boiled, fried, etouffee, hot dogs, jambalaya, pies, bisque, gumbo, and the list goes on. Make sure** you **stick around** for the crawfish **races** and the crawfish **eating contest**. The **winning crustacean** of the race is always **mounted** and **framed** for posterity. Other popular activities during this event include cooking contests, **fiddle** and **accordion** music, a dance contest, and the **crowning** of the Crawfish **Queen** and **King**.

## NAPA VALLEY MUSTARD FESTIVAL

Napa Valley is a **wonderful place to visit** and **wine tasting feels like** a celebration any time of year! The months of February and March are an **especially lovely time** to visit **to partake in** the celebrations **surrounding** the Napa Valley **Mustard** Festival. **Fields, vineyards, and hillsides** vibrant with **wild mustard in bloom** provide a **brehtaking backdrop** during this event. **If you have never experienced** the Mustard Festival **you are in for a visual and culinary treat**.

## SAY CHEESE!

Each year the town of Little Chute, Wisconsin celebrates the great Wisconsin Cheese Festival **to honor** one of their **largest exports**—cheese. The town **may be little** but its cheese production is **huge, producing two billion** pounds, or 25% of the **nation's** cheese per year.

The Great Wisconsin Cheese Festival is a three-day event the first weekend in June. The festival is a **family event** that **features** music, the Big Cheese parade, cheese tasting, a cheese **carving** demonstration, a cheese eating contest, **games** and entertainment.

**crawfish:** cangrejo  
**first weekend:** primer fin de semana  
**brings ... together:** reúne/reunir  
**crazy about:** locos por  
**to join:** para unirse  
**served/to serve:** servido/servir  
**any way:** de cualquier manera  
**imagine:** imaginar  
**boiled/to boil:** hervido/hervir  
**fried/to fry:** frito/freír  
**pies:** tartas  
**list goes on:** lista continúa  
**make sure/to make sure:** asegúrate/asegurarse  
**stick around:** quedarte (*por allí*)  
**races:** carreras  
**eating contest:** concurso de comer  
**winning crustacean:** crustáceo ganador  
**mounted/to mount:** montado/montar  
**framed/to frame:** enmarcado/enmarcar  
**fiddle:** violín  
**accordion:** acordeón  
**crowning:** coronación  
**queen:** reina  
**king:** rey  
**wonderful place:** maravilloso lugar  
**to visit:** para visitar  
**wine tasting:** cata de vinos  
**feels like:** se siente como  
**especially lovely time:** época especialmente encantadora  
**to partake in:** para participar en  
**surrounding:** en torno a  
**mustard:** mostaza  
**fields:** campos  
**vineyards:** viñedos  
**hillsides:** colinas  
**wild:** silvestre  
**in bloom:** en flor  
**provide/to provide:** proveen/proveer  
**brehtaking backdrop:** telón de fondo que quita el aliento  
**if:** si  
**never:** nunca  
**experienced:** tuviste la experiencia  
**you are in for a:** te espera un  
**visual and culinary treat:** lujo visual y culinario  
**say/to say:** di/decir  
**cheese:** queso  
**to honor:** para honrar  
**largest exports:** más grandes exportaciones  
**may be little:** puede que sea pequeño  
**huge:** enorme  
**producing:** produciendo  
**two billion:** dos mil millones  
**nation's:** de la nación, del país  
**family event:** evento familiar  
**features:** pone de relieve  
**carving:** escultura  
**games:** juegos

**senator:** senador  
**concerned about:** preocupado sobre  
**state:** estado  
**environment:** medio ambiente  
**turned/to turn:** convirtió/convertir  
**solution:** solución  
**called for/to call for:** exigió/exigir  
**teach-in:** sesión informativa,  
 capacitación informal  
**held/to hold:** celebrado/celebrar  
**wrote letters:** escribió cartas  
**colleges:** institutos universitarios  
**urging/to urge:** instando/instar  
**to join together:** a unirse  
**to teach:** para enseñarle  
**things:** cosas  
**needed changing:** necesitaban cambios  
**participated/to participate:**  
 participaron/participar  
**observed/to observe:** celebrado/  
 celebrar  
**later:** más tarde  
**around:** alrededor de  
**participants:** participantes  
**celebrants:** celebrantes  
**thousand:** mil  
**schools:** escuelas  
**hundreds:** cientos  
**focus:** foco  
**bring together:** juntar, reunir  
**out into:** afuera en  
**spring sunshine:** sol de primavera  
**peaceful demonstrations:**  
 manifestaciones pacíficas  
**in favor of:** en favor de  
**reform:** reforma  
**fairs:** ferias  
**festivals:** festivales  
**promote/to promote:** promueven/  
 promover  
**awareness:** conciencia  
**plant trees:** plantar árboles  
**beach:** playa  
**river:** río  
**cleanups:** limpieza  
**laws:** leyes  
**were passed/to pass:** fueron  
 aprobadas/aprobar  
**thanks to:** gracias a  
**continued efforts:** continuos esfuerzos  
**to protect:** para proteger  
**drinking water:** agua potable  
**creation:** creación  
**reports/to report:** informa/informar  
**largest secular holiday:** día festivo  
 secular más grande  
**half billion:** medio billón

# Earth Day

In 1962 Gaylord Nelson, a United States **senator** from Wisconsin, became **concerned about** the **state** of the **environment**. Over the next eight years he **turned** his concerns into a **solution** and **called for** an environmental **teach-in**, or Earth Day, to be **held** on April 22, 1970. He **wrote letters** to all of the **colleges** and newspapers **urging** people **to join together** on this special day **to teach** everyone about the **things** that **needed changing** in our environment. Over 20 million people **participated** that year, and Earth Day is now **observed** each year on April 22.

Earth Day became very popular in the United States and **later around** the world. The first Earth Day had **participants** and **celebrants** in two **thousand** colleges and universities, ten thousand primary and secondary **schools**, and **hundreds** of communities across the United States. The **focus** of the first Earth Day was to *“bring together Americans out into the spring sunshine for peaceful demonstrations in favor of environmental reform.”*

Earth Day is now celebrated in communities worldwide. Celebrations include educational **fairs** and **festivals** that **promote** environmental **awareness**. People gather together to **plant trees** and participate in **beach** and **river cleanups**.

Many important **laws were passed** by the Congress **thanks to continued efforts** of the 1970 Earth Day. These significant laws include the Clean Air Act, laws **to protect drinking water** and the ocean, and the **creation** of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

The Earth Day Network **reports** that Earth Day is now the **largest secular holiday** in the world, celebrated by more than a **half billion** people every year.

# Parents Appreciation Day

On the **second Sunday** in May, Americans of **all ages** **treat** their mothers to **something** special. It is the one day out of the year when children, **young and old**, **express how much** they **appreciate** their mothers.

Celebrating Mother's Day is a tradition that **came from England** and **became** an official **holiday** in the US in 1915.

On Mother's Day **morning** some American children **follow** the tradition of **servicing** their mothers **breakfast in bed**. Other children **will give** their mothers **gifts** which they **have made themselves** or **bought** in **stores**. Adults give their mothers **red carnations**, the official Mother's Day **flower**. If their mothers are **deceased** they may bring **white** carnations to their **grave sites**. This is the **busiest** day of the year for American restaurants. On her special day, family members **do not want** Mom to **cook dinner**.

The United States is one of the **few countries** in the world that has an official day on which fathers are **honored** by their children. On the third Sunday in June, fathers all across the United States are given presents, **treated** to dinner or **otherwise made to feel** special.

The origin of Father's Day is **not clear**. **Some say** that it began with a **church service** in West Virginia in 1908. Others say the first Father's Day ceremony was **held** in Vancouver, Washington.

In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson **approved** of this idea, but it was not until 1924 when President Calvin Coolidge made it a national event to "**establish** more **intimate** relations **between** fathers and their children and **to impress upon** fathers the **full measure** of their **obligations**." **Since then**, fathers had been honored and recognized by their families **throughout** the country on the **third** Sunday in June.

**second Sunday:** segundo domingo  
**all ages:** todas las edades  
**treat/to treat:** tratan/tratar, invitar  
**something:** algo  
**young and old:** (*niños, hijos*) jóvenes y mayores  
**express/to express:** expresan/expresar  
**how much:** cuánto  
**appreciate/to appreciate:** aprecian/apreciar  
**came from England:** vino de Inglaterra  
**became/to become:** se convirtió/convertirse  
**holiday:** día feriado, día festivo  
**morning:** mañana  
**follow/to follow:** siguen/seguir  
**servicing:** servir  
**breakfast in bed:** desayuno en la cama  
**will give/to give:** darán/dar  
**gifts:** regalos  
**have made themselves:** hicieron ellos mismos  
**bought/to buy:** compraron/comprar  
**stores:** tiendas, negocios  
**red carnations:** claveles rojos  
**flower:** flor  
**deceased:** fallecidas  
**white:** blancos  
**grave sites:** tumbas  
**busiest:** más ajetreado  
**do not want:** no quieren  
**to cook dinner:** cocine la cena  
**few countries:** pocos países  
**honored:** honrados  
**treated/to treat:** invitados/invitar  
**otherwise:** de otra forma  
**made to feel:** hacerlos sentir  
**not clear:** no claro  
**some say:** algunos dicen  
**church service:** oficio religioso  
**held/to hold:** celebrada/celebrar  
**approved/to approve:** aprobó/aprobar  
**establish:** establecer  
**intimate:** íntimas  
**between:** entre  
**to impress upon:** para inculcar  
**full measure:** completa medida  
**obligations:** obligaciones  
**since then:** desde entonces  
**throughout:** a lo largo de  
**third:** tercer



**French expression:** expresión francesa  
**literally:** literalmente  
**translates to/to translate to:** se traduce como/traducirse como  
**because of:** por  
**feasting:** festejos, banquete, festín  
**took place/to take place:** tenía lugar/ tener lugar  
**just before:** justo antes de  
**beginning:** comienzo  
**Lent:** Cuaresma  
**by far:** con mucho  
**lavish:** espléndida, lujosa  
**since:** desde  
**as early as:** tan temprano como  
**masked balls:** bailes de máscaras  
**bawdy street processions:** procesiones callejeras subidas de tono  
**had become so:** se había vuelto tan  
**rowdy:** ruidosas, escandalosas  
**forbidden:** prohibidas  
**to wear:** usar  
**laws:** leyes  
**more or less:** más o menos  
**ignored/to ignore:** ignoradas/ignorar  
**royals:** realeza  
**feather-covered showgirls:** coristas cubiertas de plumas  
**painted clowns:** payasos pintados  
**lions:** leones  
**you can find:** se pueden encontrar  
**streets:** calles  
**dawn:** amanecer  
**claimed/to claim:** asegurado/asegurar, reclamar  
**best spots:** mejores puestos, posiciones  
**to watch:** para mirar  
**floats:** carrozas  
**performers:** intérpretes, actores  
**visiting:** visitantes, que están de visita  
**celebrities:** celebridades, famosos  
**travel/to travel:** viajan/viajar  
**hundreds of miles:** cientos de millas  
**to be a part of:** para ser parte de  
**marching bands:** bandas marciales  
**founded/to found:** fundadas/fundar  
**century:** siglo  
**take to the streets:** salen a las calles  
**dress:** vestidos, vestimentas  
**open/to open:** abren/abrir  
**spreading/to spread:** difundiendo/difundir  
**costumed:** disfrazadas  
**take over:** se hacen cargo, asumen el cargo, toman el mando  
**scene:** escena  
**wild make-up:** maquillaje disparatado  
**order of the day:** orden del día

# Season of Merriment

The **French expression** ‘Mardi Gras’ **literally translates to** ‘Fat Tuesday’. It was called this **because of the feasting** that **took place** on this day. It is a celebration that is held **just before** the **beginning** of the Christian liturgical season of **Lent**.



**By far** the largest, most **lavish** Mardi Gras celebration in the U.S. is in New Orleans, Louisiana. Mardi Gras has been celebrated in New Orleans **since as early as** the 1700s. Festivities included **masked balls** and **bawdy street processions**, which by 1806 **had become so rowdy** that they were **forbidden**. In 1817 it became illegal **to wear** masks. These **laws** were **more or less ignored**. Both the festivities and masks became legal again by 1827, when New Orleans came under American control.

French **royals**, **feather-covered showgirls**, **painted clowns**, **masked lions**—**you can find** them all in the **streets** of New Orleans at Mardi Gras. **By dawn** on that most famous Tuesday, people have **claimed** the **best spots** on the streets **to watch** fabulous **floats**, outrageous **performers**, and **visiting celebrities** go by. Many **travel hundreds of miles to be a part of** the excitement.

**Marching bands**, some of them **founded** more than a **century ago**, also **take to the streets** with music and festive **dress**. They **open** the day by **spreading** jazz music through the city before more than 350 floats and 15,000 **costumed** people **take over** the **scene**. Crazy costumes and **wild make-up** are the **order of the day**.



## KREWES: NEW ORLEANS ROYALTY

Mardi Gras **has long combined** wild street activities **open** to everyone with events **organized by private clubs known as** krewes. Today, thousands of people **belong to** about 60 krewes that **plan** the parades and balls of New Orleans' Mardi Gras. The oldest krewe, the Krewe of Comus, was founded in 1857 by men who **feared** the **outrageous antics** of Mardi Gras **would lead to** the holiday being **outlawed**. They **hoped** that **secret societies** could **keep** the celebrations **alive**.

In 1872 the **Russian grand duke** Alexis Romanoff **visited** New Orleans at Mardi Gras. A group of **businessmen** organized the Krewe of Rex **to host** a parade for the occasion, and **appointed** a “**king for the day**” so that the grand duke could have a royal reception. **Naming** kings and queens at Mardi Gras balls **has been** a tradition of the krewes **ever since**. Today, the Rex parade is the **main event** on Mardi Gras. The King of Rex is the King of Carnival.

## CATCHING BEADS



The millions of **colorful beaded necklaces** **thrown** from floats are the **most visible symbols** and **souvenirs** of Mardi Gras. **In addition**, millions of **cups** and **toy coins**

known as “doubloons” are **decorated** with krewe **logos** and thrown to **parade-watchers**. Some “throws” are **especially prized** and people do outrageous **things to catch** the most **goodies**. Some **dress** their children in **eye-catching** costumes and **seat them** on **ladders** that **tower over** the **crowds**. Others **give up** on the costume **altogether**, finding that the tradition of **taking clothes off** can be the **quickest attention-getter!**

**has long combined:** ha combinado desde hace tiempo  
**open:** abiertas  
**organized by:** organizados por  
**private clubs:** clubes privados  
**known as:** conocidos como  
**belong to:** pertenecen a  
**plan/to plan:** planean/planean  
**feared/to fear:** temían/temer  
**outrageous:** escandalosas  
**antics:** travесuras  
**would lead to:** llevarían a  
**outlawed:** prohibido  
**hoped/to hope:** tenían la esperanza/tener esperanza  
**secret societies:** sociedades secretas  
**keep:** mantener  
**alive:** vivas  
**Russian grand duke:** gran duque ruso  
**visited/to visit:** visitó/visitar  
**businessmen:** hombres de negocios  
**to host:** para presentar  
**appointed/to appoint:** designó/designar, nombrar  
**king for the day:** rey por el día  
**naming:** nombrar  
**has been/to be:** ha sido/ser  
**ever since:** desde entonces  
**main event:** evento principal  
**colorful beaded necklaces:** collares de cuentas de colores  
**thrown/to throw:** tiradas/tirar  
**most visible symbols:** símbolos más visibles  
**souvenirs:** recuerdos  
**in addition:** además  
**cups:** vasos  
**toy coins:** monedas de juguete  
**decorated:** decoradas  
**logos:** logotipos  
**parade-watchers:** espectadores del desfile  
**especially prized:** particularmente apreciados  
**things:** cosas  
**to catch:** para atrapar  
**goodies:** regalos  
**dress/to dress:** se visten/vestirse  
**eye-catching:** llamativos  
**seat them:** los sientan  
**ladders:** escaleras  
**tower over:** dominan  
**crowds:** multitudes  
**give up:** dejan de lado, renuncian a  
**altogether:** por completo  
**taking clothes off:** sacarse las ropas  
**quickest attention-getter:** la forma más rápida de atraer la atención

**according to:** de acuerdo a  
**religious beliefs:** creencias religiosas  
**commemorate/to commemorate:**  
 conmemoran/conmemorar  
**died/to die:** murió/morir  
**resurrected:** resucitado  
**settlers:** colonos  
**brought/to bring:** trajeron/traer  
**sunrise service:** oficio del amanecer  
**gathering at dawn:** reunión al amanecer  
**in some way or another:** de una forma u otra  
**salute to spring:** saludo a la primavera  
**marking re-birth:** marcando el renacimiento  
**children:** niños  
**wake up:** se despiertan  
**to find:** para descubrir  
**Easter Bunny:** conejo de Pascua  
**left them:** les dejó  
**baskets:** canastas  
**candy:** dulces  
**hunt/to hunt:** cazan/cazar  
**eggs:** huevos  
**around:** alrededor  
**house:** casa  
**decorated/to decorate:** decoraron/decorar  
**earlier:** previamente  
**week:** semana  
**neighborhoods:** barrios  
**finds/to find:** encuentra/encontrar  
**wins/to win:** gana/ganar  
**prize:** premio  
**bought/to buy:** compraban/comprar  
**clothes:** ropas, vestimentas  
**wore/to wear:** llevaban/llevar, ponerse  
**church:** iglesia  
**walk:** caminata  
**led to/to lead to:** llevó a/llevar a  
**parades:** desfiles  
**early:** comienzos  
**century:** siglo  
**wife:** esposa  
**organized/to organize:** organizó/organizar  
**Easter egg roll:** carrera de huevos de Pascua  
**told/to tell:** dicho/decir  
**used to:** tenían la costumbre de  
**roll:** hacer rodar  
**against:** contra  
**pyramids:** pirámides  
**invited/to invite:** invitó/invitar  
**hard-boiled:** duros (*huevos*)  
**lawn:** césped  
**Capitol building:** edificio del capitolio  
**grown/to grow:** crecido/crecer  
**only:** único  
**are allowed:** se les permite  
**lawn:** césped  
**open to:** abierto a  
**twelve years old:** de doce años  
**under:** menores (*de doce años*)  
**only when accompanied:** sólo si están acompañados

# A Salute to Spring

People in the United States celebrate Easter **according to** their personal and **religious beliefs**. Christians **commemorate** Good Friday as the day that Jesus Christ **died** and Easter Sunday as the day that he was **resurrected**. Protestant **settlers brought** the custom of a **sunrise service**, a religious **gathering at dawn**, to the United States. All, **in some way or another**, are a **salute to spring**, **marking re-birth**.



On Easter Sunday **children wake up to find** that the **Easter Bunny** has **left them baskets** of **candy**. Children **hunt** for **eggs** **around** the **house** that they **decorated earlier** that **week**. **Neighborhoods** hold Easter egg hunts. The child who **finds** the most eggs **wins** a **prize**.

Traditionally, many celebrants **bought** new **clothes** for Easter which they **wore** to **church**. After church services, everyone went for a **walk** around the town. This **led to** the American custom of Easter **parades** all over the country.

In the **early** nineteenth **century**, Dolly Madison, the **wife** of the fourth American President, **organized** an **Easter egg roll** in Washington, D.C. She had been **told** that Egyptian children **used to roll** eggs **against** the **pyramids** so she **invited** the children of Washington to roll **hard-boiled** eggs down the **lawn** of the new **Capitol building!** The event has **grown**, and today Easter Monday is the **only** day of the year when tourists **are allowed** on the White House **lawn**. The egg-rolling event is **open to** children **twelve years old** and **under**. Adults are allowed **only when accompanied** by children.

# Celebrating Workers



**Every year**, on the **first Monday** in September, **Labor Day commemorates workers** in America. The **timing** of the **holiday** makes it an ideal **bridge between summer vacations** and the **autumn season** and **new school year**. It is a federal holiday and all banks, schools, **post offices** and **government offices** are **closed** on Labor Day **throughout the country**.

First **celebrated** in New York City in 1882 with a **parade** of 10,000 workers, Labor Day **was made** a legal holiday in all states in 1894 **under** President Grover Cleveland. **Although** the U.S. government was **encouraged to change** the **date** and **adopt** May 1st **along with** the majority of the world, the September date **stuck**, and **remains to this day**.

It is now celebrated **mainly** as a **day of rest** and **even more so** as the unofficial **end** of the summer season. Popular resort areas are **packed with** people **enjoying** one **last three-day weekend** of summer vacation.

Forms of celebration include picnics, barbecues, **fireworks**, and **camping**. Families with **school-age children** take it as the last weekend **to travel before** the **school year begins**.

**Leaders** of the American Federation of Labor **called** the day a national tribute to the **huge contributions** workers have made to the **strength**, **prosperity** and **well-being** of the United States. The **principles behind** this holiday are as important **today** as they were 112 years **ago**, as **we continue to honor** the workers of America's **past**, present and **future**.

**every year:** cada año  
**first Monday:** primer lunes  
**Labor Day:** Día del Trabajo  
**commemorates/to commemorate:** conmemora/conmemorar  
**workers:** trabajadores  
**timing:** momento (*en que se celebra*)  
**holiday:** feriado  
**bridge:** puente  
**between:** entre  
**summer vacations:** vacaciones de verano  
**autumn season:** estación otoñal  
**new school year:** nuevo año escolar  
**post offices:** oficinas de correos  
**government:** gubernamentales  
**closed:** cerradas  
**throughout the country:** a lo largo del país  
**celebrated:** celebrado  
**parade:** desfile  
**was made:** fue hecho  
**under:** bajo (*la presidencia de*)  
**although:** a pesar de que  
**encouraged to change:** alentados a cambiar  
**date:** fecha  
**adopt:** adoptar  
**along with:** junto con  
**stuck:** quedó  
**remains to this day:** se mantiene hasta el día de hoy  
**mainly:** principalmente  
**day of rest:** día de descanso  
**even more so:** aún más  
**end:** final  
**packed with:** llenas de  
**enjoying/to enjoy:** disfrutando/disfrutar  
**last:** último  
**three-day weekend:** fin de semana de tres días  
**fireworks:** fuegos artificiales  
**camping:** ir de campamento  
**school-age children:** niños en edad escolar  
**to travel:** para viajar  
**before:** antes de  
**school year:** año escolar  
**begins/to begin:** empieza/empezar  
**leaders:** líderes  
**called/to call:** llamaron/llamar  
**huge contributions:** enormes contribuciones  
**strength:** fuerza  
**prosperity:** prosperidad  
**well-being:** bienestar  
**principles:** principios  
**behind:** detrás  
**today:** hoy  
**ago:** hace (*112 años*)  
**we continue:** continuamos  
**to honor:** honrando  
**past:** pasado  
**future:** futuro

**poet:** poeta  
**playwright:** dramaturgo  
**widely regarded:** generalmente considerado  
**greatest writer:** mejor escritor, el más grande  
**language:** idioma, lengua  
**preeminent dramatist:** preeminente dramaturgo  
**wrote/to write:** escribió/escibir  
**approximately:** aproximadamente  
**sonnets:** sonetos  
**as well as:** así como  
**works:** obras  
**strive to/to strive to:** se esfuerzan por/ esforzarse por  
**provide:** proveer  
**stimulating:** estimulante  
**atmosphere:** ambiente, atmósfera  
**watch:** mirar  
**participate in:** participar en  
**become immersed:** sumergirse  
**entertain/to entertain:** entretienen/ entretener  
**enrich/to enrich:** enriquecen/ enriquecer  
**educate/to educate:** educan/educar  
**brings/to bring:** trae/traer  
**summer:** verano  
**free:** gratis  
**park:** parque  
**welcomed tradition:** tradición acogida  
**bringing:** trayendo  
**audiences:** públicos  
**in addition:** además  
**reaches/to reach:** alcanza/alcanzar  
**over:** más de  
**arts education programs:** programas de educación artística  
**non-profit groups:** groups sin fines de lucro  
**rely on/to rely on:** dependen de/ depender de, contar con  
**supporters:** quienes apoyan  
**share/to share:** comparten/compartir  
**belief:** creencia, opinión  
**power:** poder  
**beauty:** belleza  
**should be accessible:** debería ser accesible  
**everyone:** todos, todo el mundo

# Shakespeare Festivals

William Shakespeare was an English **poet** and **playwright**. He is **widely regarded** as the **greatest** writer of the English **language** and as the world's **preeminent dramatist**. He **wrote approximately** 38 plays and 154 **sonnets, as well as** a variety of other poems.



In the United States, small and large communities celebrate the **works** of Shakespeare through festivals. Both profit and non-profit groups **strive to provide** playgoers a **stimulating** festival **atmosphere** where they can **watch, participate in, and become immersed** in experiences that **entertain, enrich, and educate**.

The San Francisco Shakespeare Festival **brings** Shakespeare's greatest works to over 30,000 people in the Bay Area each **summer** with **Free** Shakespeare in the **Park**.

Free Shakespeare in the Park has become a **welcome tradition** in the Bay Area, **bringing** professional, free performances of Shakespeare's greatest works to diverse **audiences** for over 20 years.

**In addition**, each year The San Francisco Shakespeare Festival **reaches** a new audience of **over** 120,000 kids throughout the state with unique **arts education programs**—Shakespeare on Tour, Midnight Shakespeare, and Bay Area Shakespeare Camps.

**Non-profit groups** **rely on** the kind assistance of friends and **supporters** who **share** a **belief** that the **power** and **beauty** of William Shakespeare's work **should be accessible** to **everyone**.



# Martin Luther King Day

**All through** the 1980s, **controversy surrounded** the idea of a Martin Luther King Day. Members of Congress and **citizens** had **petitioned** the President **to make** January 15, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, a **federal holiday**. Others wanted to make the holiday on the day he **died**, while **some** people **did not want** to have any holiday **at all**.

On Monday, January 20, 1986, in **cities** and **towns** across the country people celebrated the **first** official Martin Luther King Day. It is the **only** federal holiday commemorating an African-American. A **ceremony** which **took place** at an **old railroad depot** in Atlanta, Georgia was especially **emotional**. **Hundreds** had **gathered to sing** and **to march**. Many were the **same** people who, in 1965, had marched for **fifty miles between** two cities in the state of Alabama **to protest** segregation and discrimination of black Americans.

Today, Martin Luther King Day is **observed** on the **third** Monday of January each year, **around the time** of King's birthday, January 15. Schools, offices and federal agencies are **closed** for the holiday. On this Monday there are **quiet** memorial services **as well as elaborate** ceremonies and **parades** in honor of Dr. King. **Speeches** are given **reminding** everyone of Dr. King's **lifelong work** for **peace**.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Day is **not only** for celebration and remembrance, education and tribute, **but also** a day of **service**. All across America people **perform** service in hospitals and **shelters** and **prisons** and **wherever** people **need** some **help**. It is a day of **volunteering to feed** the **hungry**, **rehabilitate housing**, **tutor** those who can't **read**, and a **thousand** other **projects** for **building** the **beloved** community of Martin Luther King's **dream**.

**all through:** durante todo  
**controversy:** controversia  
**surrounded/to surround:** rodeó/rodear  
**citizens:** ciudadanos  
**petitioned/to petition:** pidieron/pedir, solicitar  
**to make:** que hiciera  
**federal holiday:** día feriado federal  
**died/to die:** murió/morir  
**some:** algunas  
**did not want:** no querían  
**at all:** en absoluto  
**cities:** ciudades  
**towns:** pueblos  
**first:** primer  
**only:** único  
**ceremony:** ceremonia  
**took place/to take place:** tuvo lugar/  
tener lugar  
**old railroad depot:** vieja estación de  
trenes  
**emotional:** conmovedora  
**hundreds:** cientos  
**gathered/to gather:** reunido/reunirse  
**to sing:** para cantar  
**to march:** para marchar  
**same:** misma  
**fifty miles:** cincuenta millas  
**between:** entre  
**to protest:** para protestar  
**observed:** observado, cumplido  
**third:** tercer  
**around the time:** alrededor de la fecha  
**closed:** cerrados  
**quiet:** silenciosos, tranquilos  
**as well as:** así como  
**elaborate:** elaboradas  
**parades:** desfiles  
**speeches:** discursos  
**reminding:** recordando  
**lifelong:** de toda la vida  
**work:** obra, trabajo  
**peace:** paz  
**not only...but also:** no sólo...  
pero también  
**service:** servicio  
**perform/to perform:** lleva a cabo/  
llevar a cabo, efectuar (*un trabajo*)  
**shelters:** refugios  
**prisons:** prisiones, cárceles  
**wherever:** donde sea  
**need/to need:** necesita/necesitar  
**help:** ayuda  
**volunteering:** trabajar como voluntario  
**to feed:** para alimentar  
**hungry:** hambrientos  
**rehabilitate:** rehabilitar  
**housing:** viviendas  
**read:** leer  
**thousand:** mil  
**projects:** proyectos  
**building:** construir  
**beloved:** amada  
**dream:** sueño



**ethnic groups:** varios grupos étnicos  
**carry special meaning:** tienen un significado especial  
**Jews:** los judíos  
**for example:** por ejemplo  
**observe/to observe:** observan/observar  
**high holy days:** días sagrados culminantes, días santos  
**employers:** empleadores, patrones  
**allowing them to take these days off:** permitirles tomarse libre esos días  
**patron saint:** santo patrón  
**townspeople:** ciudadanos  
**Dutch ancestry:** ascendencia holandesa  
**yearly tulip festival:** festival anual de tulipanes  
**folk fairs:** ferias folclóricas  
**foods:** comidas  
**have settled:** se han establecido  
**take place:** tienen lugar  
**crowds:** multitudes  
**gather/to gather:** se reúnen/reunirse  
**narrow streets:** calles estrechas  
**settled/to settle:** establecido/establecerse  
**Chinese New Year:** Año Nuevo Chino  
**cloth dragon:** dragón de tela  
**sways back and forth:** se mece de acá para allá  
**through:** por  
**following:** siguiendo  
**playing drums:** tocando tambores  
**dancers:** bailarines  
**carrying/to carry:** cargando/cargar  
**paper lion heads:** cabezas de león de papel  
**sticks:** palos  
**store:** de tiendas  
**business:** de negocios  
**owners:** dueños  
**come outside:** salen  
**money:** dinero  
**holiday:** día festivo  
**all over the world:** en todo el mundo  
**observe it/to observe:** lo festeja/festejar  
**over:** más de  
**Feast of the Holy Spirit:** Fiesta del Espíritu Sagrado  
**oldest:** más antigua  
**ethnic:** étnica  
**dating back to:** data de, se remonta a  
**hosted by:** organizado por  
**includes/to include:** incluye/incluir  
**games:** juegos  
**held/to hold:** celebrado/celebrar  
**Pentecost Sunday:** domingo de Pentecostés  
**honors/to honor:** honra/honar  
**known for serving:** conocida por servir  
**poor:** pobres  
**feeding:** alimentar  
**hungry:** hambrientos  
**bread:** pan  
**own table:** propia mesa

# Ethnic Celebrations

Various **ethnic groups** in America celebrate days that **carry special meaning** for them. **Jews, for example, observe** their **high holy days** in autumn, and most **employers** show consideration by **allowing them to take these days off**. Irish Americans celebrate the **patron saint**, Saint Patrick, on March 17. In May, the **townspeople** of Holland, Michigan celebrate their **Dutch ancestry** through a **yearly Tulip Festival**. **Folk fairs** in the American Midwest offer **foods** of ethnic diversity, because people of so many different nationalities **have settled** there. Many different ethnic celebrations **take place**, at different times, all across the United States.

In January and February large **crowds gather** in the **narrow streets** of Chinatown in New York, San Francisco, and other cities where Chinese have **settled**, to celebrate **Chinese New Year**. A huge **cloth dragon sways back and forth through** the streets. **Following** the dragon are people **playing drums** and **dancers carrying paper lion heads** on **sticks**. As they dance, **store** and **business owners come outside** to give them **money**. New Year is the most important **holiday** in China, and Chinese people **all over the world** actively **observe it**.

For **over** 700 years Portuguese people have celebrated the **Feast of the Holy Spirit**. In San Diego, this is the **oldest ethnic** religious celebration, **dating back to** the time when the first families settled here in 1884. This 3-day event is San Diego's oldest festival and is **hosted by** the Portuguese community. The celebration **includes** traditional music and dancing, and food and **games** for adults and children. The festival is **held** each year on **Pentecost Sunday**, seven weeks after Easter. It **honors** Queen Isabel, the Portuguese royal who was **known for serving** the **poor** and **feeding** the **hungry** with **bread** from her **own table**.

The festival begins with an **elaborate parade**. Girls **wear crowns** and Renaissance-style **gowns to symbolize** Queen Isabel, while the boys **escorting them** wear tuxedos. The **finely dressed** kings and queens **march** to St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church, where the new queen is **crowned**. The crown is the **same one used** since the first festival in 1910.

On May 5, Los Angeles, California is **alive** with color, **laughter** and dancing. More than 500,000 Mexicans and Americans of Mexican **origin** are celebrating Cinco de Mayo.



The celebration takes place in the streets **outside City Hall** where Mexican orchestras and **local bands play** Mexican patriotic **songs**. The streets are **colored** in **red, white** and **green** - the colors of the Mexican **flag**. Young boys are **proud** to be **seen** in Mexican **clothing** and girls wear red and green **ruffled dresses** with **wide skirts**. Famous musicians play popular **tunes** on their guitars while dancers **spin around** and **click** their **castanets**.

A temporary **stage** at the **steps** of City Hall is **decorated** with a **picture** of General Zaragoza, **flanked by** Mexican and American flags. Mexican **dignitaries** are **guests of honor**, **pleased to hear** the **mayor** of Los Angeles **making a speech** in Spanish. **Later**, celebrants **stroll** through the streets to the old section of the city. Others go to **city parks** where **sports events**, dances and **picnics featuring** Mexican food are taking place.

It is an occasion which Mexicans and Americans **share to emphasize** the **friendship between** their two **countries**.

**elaborate parade:** desfile elaborado  
**wear crowns:** llevan coronas  
**gowns:** vestidos  
**to symbolize:** para simbolizar  
**escorting them:** que las acompañan  
**finely dressed:** elegantemente vestidos  
**march/to march:** marchan/marchar  
**crowned/to crown:** coronada/coronar  
**same one used:** misma usada  
**alive:** viva  
**laughter:** risa  
**origin:** origen  
**outside:** afuera del  
**City Hall:** ayuntamiento  
**local bands:** grupos de música locales  
**play/to play:** tocan/tocar  
**songs:** canciones  
**colored:** coloreados  
**red:** rojo  
**white:** blanco  
**green:** verde  
**flag:** bandera  
**proud:** orgullosos  
**seen/to see:** vistos/ver  
**clothing:** ropas  
**ruffled dresses:** vestidos con volantes  
**wide skirts:** faldas amplias  
**tunes:** melodías  
**spin around:** dan vueltas  
**click:** hacer click  
**castanets:** castañuelas  
**stage:** escenario, tablado  
**steps:** escalinatas  
**decorated:** decorado  
**picture:** foto  
**flanked by:** flanqueada por  
**dignitaries:** dignatarios  
**guests of honor:** huéspedes de honor  
**pleased to hear:** encantados de escuchar  
**mayor:** alcalde  
**making a speech:** dando un discurso  
**later:** más tarde  
**stroll/to stroll:** dan un paseo/  
 dar un paseo  
**city parks:** parques de la ciudad  
**sports events:** eventos deportivos  
**picnics:** picnics, comidas al aire libre  
**featuring:** presentando  
**share/to share:** comparten/compartir  
**to emphasize:** para enfatizar  
**friendship:** amistad  
**between:** entre  
**countries:** países

# Test Your Comprehension

## Luck of the Irish, page 66

1. ¿Cuándo y dónde tuvieron lugar las primeras celebraciones estadounidenses del Día de San Patricio?
2. ¿Qué le pasa a la gente que es sorprendida sin estar usando verde en el Día de San Patricio?

## Powwows, page 68

1. La palabra powwow se deriva de un término que se refiere ¿a qué cosa?
2. Típicamente, ¿en qué consiste un powwow?
3. ¿Verdadero o Falso? A la gente que no es Nativa Americana no se le permite participar en las actividades de un powwow.

## Seasonal Celebrations, page 70

1. ¿Cuáles son los principales festivales de otoño en la región noreste?
2. En el Lago Houghton, Michigan, un festival de invierno ofrece un concurso ¿para qué cosa?
3. La primavera en el suroeste encuentra a los ciudadanos de Okeene, Oklahoma, ¿haciendo qué cosa?

## Flavor of America, page 72

1. ¿Qué les pasa a los crustáceos que ganan en la carrera de cangrejos?
2. ¿Dónde encontrarás la enchilada más grande del mundo?
3. ¿Cuánto queso se produce cada año en Little Chute, Wisconsin?

# Examina tu comprensión

## Parents Appreciation Day, page 75

1. ¿Cuál es la flor oficial del Día de la Madre?
2. ¿Cuál es el origen del Día del Padre?

## Celebrating the Worker, page 79

1. ¿Cuándo es el Día del Trabajo?
2. ¿Cuándo y dónde se celebró el Día del Trabajo por primera vez? ¿Cuándo fue legalizado como día festivo en todos los estados?
3. El Día del Trabajo se celebra en forma no oficial como el fin ¿de qué cosa?

## Shakespeare Festivals, page 80

1. ¿Quién era William Shakespeare?
2. ¿Qué es Shakespeare en el Parque?
3. ¿Cómo es posible que los grupos sin fines de lucro sean capaces de presentar obras de Shakespeare?

**Then join hand in hand, brave Americans all!  
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.**

**John Dickinson**



# People

**best known:** mejor conocidos  
**back:** de vuelta  
**discovery:** descubrimiento  
**visionary project:** proyecto visionario  
**to explore:** de explorar  
**began/to begin:** empezó/empezar  
**ended/to end:** terminó/terminar  
**traveled/to travel:** viajó/viajar  
**over:** más de  
**main achievements:** principales logros  
**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir  
**gained/to gain:** ganó/ganar, lograr  
**extensive knowledge:** extenso conocimiento  
**maps:** mapas  
**rivers:** ríos  
**mountain ranges:** cadenas de montañas  
**plants:** plantas  
**species:** especies  
**discovered:** descubiertas  
**described:** descritas  
**communications:** comunicaciones  
**opened/to open:** abiertas/abrir  
**army:** ejército  
**claim:** reclamo, reivindicación  
**strengthened/strengthen:** fortalecido/fortalecer  
**large body:** gran cuerpo  
**only woman:** única mujer  
**birth:** nacimiento  
**son:** hijo  
**left/to leave:** dejó/dejar  
**village:** pueblo, aldea  
**to journey:** para viajar  
**often:** a menudo  
**credited:** se le atribuye  
**guide:** guía  
**led/to lead:** dirigió/dirigir  
**across:** a través  
**plains:** planicies, llanuras  
**contributed/to contribute:** contribuyó/contribuir  
**significantly:** significativamente  
**success:** éxito  
**helped/to help:** ayudó/ayudar  
**met/to meet:** encontraron/encontrar  
**tribes:** tribus  
**along the way:** a lo largo del camino  
**dispelled:** disipar  
**war party:** banda de guerreros  
**wrote/to write:** escribió/escribir  
**party of men:** grupo de hombres  
**token of peace:** señal de paz  
**retraced:** seguir la misma ruta  
**following:** siguiendo  
**stretches/to stretch:** se extiende/extendirse  
**winds/to wind:** serpentea/serpentear  
**high deserts:** desiertos altos  
**shores:** costas  
**experience/to experience:** viven la experiencia/vivir la experiencia  
**learn/to learn:** aprenden/aprender  
**first hand:** de primera mano

# Trail of Discovery

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark are **best known** for their expedition from the Mississippi River to the West Coast and **back**. The expedition, called the Corps of **Discovery**, was President Thomas Jefferson's **visionary project to explore** the American West. It **began** in May of 1804 and **ended** in September 1806. The expedition **traveled over** 8,000 total miles over a period of 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The **main achievements** of the expedition **include:**

- The U.S. **gained extensive knowledge** of the geography of the American West in the form of **maps** of major **rivers** and **mountain ranges**.
- 178 **plants** and 122 **species** of animals were **discovered** and **described**.
- Diplomatic relations and **communications** with the Indians were **opened**.
- A precedent for **Army** exploration of the West was established
- The U.S. **claim** to Oregon Territory was **strengthened**.
- A **large body** of literature about the West was established: The Lewis and Clark diaries.

Sacagawea was the **only woman** to travel with the Corps of Discovery. Two months after the **birth** of her **son**, Sacagawea **left** her **village to journey** west with Lewis and Clark. Sacagawea is **often credited** as the **guide** who **led** the Corps **across** the **plains**. She **contributed significantly** to the **success** of the journey. Simply because she was a woman, Sacagawea **helped** with the journey. The explorers **met** many **tribes along the way** and her presence **dispelled** the notion that the group was a **war party**. William Clark **wrote**, "A woman with a **party of men** is a **token of peace**."

Today, the Expedition's path can be **retraced** by **following** the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The Trail **stretches** through 11 states and **winds** over mountains, along rivers, through plains and **high deserts**, and ends at the **shores** of the Pacific Oregon coast. Visitors to the Trail **experience** and **learn first hand** about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

# Mother of Civil Rights

Rosa Parks is **called** “The Mother of the Civil Rights Movement.” She is **considered** one of the most important **citizens** of the 20th **century**. By **not giving up** her **seat** to a **white passenger** on a **city bus**, Rosa Parks **started** a **protest** that **redirected** the **course** of history.

In the fifties, **segregation laws** were **prevalent** in the South. Black and white people were segregated in **almost every aspect** of **daily life**. Buses **enforced seating policies** that **stated** there were **separate sections** for blacks and whites. White people were given preferential **treatment**.

On December 1, 1955 Rosa Parks **refused to obey** bus **driver** James Blake and would not give up her seat to a white man. She was **arrested**, **tried** and **convicted** of **violating** a city law. Her actions **prompted** the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This boycott **lasted** for **over a year** and was one of the **largest movements against** racial segregation in history. Her actions also brought Martin Luther King, Jr. to the **forefront** of the civil rights movement. In 1956 the U.S. Supreme Court **outlawed** segregation on city buses.

For the **next** forty years Rosa Parks **dedicated** her life to civil rights and **continued** the **fight** for **equal rights** for all people. She **received** many **awards**, **including** the Martin Luther King Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Her role in American history **earned her** an **iconic status** in American culture.

Rosa Parks died on October 24, 2005 at age 92. Her life and the **positive changes** she made in America **remain** an **inspiration** to people **everywhere**.

**called/to call:** llamada/llamar  
**considered/to consider:** considerada/  
considerar  
**citizens:** ciudadanos  
**century:** siglo  
**not giving up:** no ceder  
**seat:** asiento  
**white passenger:** pasajero blanco  
**city bus:** autobús municipal  
**started/to start:** empezó/empezar  
**protest:** protesta  
**redirected/to redirect:** cambió/  
cambiar (*la dirección*)  
**course:** curso  
**segregation laws:** leyes de segregación  
**prevalent:** prevalentes  
**almost every aspect:** casi todos los  
aspectos  
**daily life:** vida diaria  
**enforced/to enforce:** hacían cumplir/  
hacer cumplir (*reglas*)  
**seating policies:** normas de ubicación  
de los pasajeros  
**stated/to state:** declaraban/declarar  
**separate sections:** secciones separadas  
**treatment:** tratamiento  
**refused/to refuse:** rehusó/rehusar  
**to obey:** a obedecer  
**driver:** conductor  
**arrested/to arrest:** arrestada/arrestar  
**tried/to try:** juzgada/juzgar  
**convicted:** condenada  
**violating:** violar  
**prompted/to prompt:** provocó/  
provocar  
**lasted/to last:** duró/durar  
**over a year:** más de un año  
**largest movements:** movimientos más  
grandes  
**against:** contra  
**forefront:** vanguardia  
**outlawed/to outlaw:** prohibió/  
prohibir  
**next:** próximos  
**dedicated/to dedicate:** dedicó/dedicar  
**continued/to continue:** continuó/  
continuar  
**fight:** lucha  
**equal rights:** igualdad derechos  
**received/to receive:** recibió/recibir  
**awards:** premios  
**including:** incluyendo  
**earned her:** le ganó  
**iconic status:** categoría icónica  
**positive changes:** cambios positivos  
**remain/to remain:** continúan/  
continuar (*siendo*)  
**inspiration:** inspiración  
**everywhere:** en todas partes

**Founding Fathers:** padres fundadores  
**also known as:** también conocidos como

**political leaders:** líderes políticos  
**signed/to sign:** firmaron/firmar

**active:** activos (*aquí: participaron*)

**refers to:** se refiere a

**period:** período

**original thirteen colonies:** trece colonias originales

**gained independence:** lograron la independencia

**delegates:** delegados

**make up/to make up:** conforman/conformar

**distinguished group:** grupo distinguido

**represented/to represent:** representaban/representar

**leadership:** liderazgo

**everyone:** todos

**extensive:** amplia, extensa

**practiced/to practice:** practicaban/practicar

**wide range:** amplia gama

**occupations:** ocupaciones

**some:** algunos

**continued on:** continuaron

**part of:** parte de

**called/to call:** llamado/llamar

**critical role:** rol crítico

**founding:** fundación

**earned him:** le ganó

**led/to lead:** dirigió/dirigir

**victory:** victoria

**elected/to elect:** elegido/elegir

**first:** primer

**honorable reputation:** reputación honorable

**figure:** figura

**among:** entre

**early:** primeros

**influential:** influyente

**promotion:** promoción

**ideals:** ideales

**Republicanism:** republicanismo

**third:** tercer

**principal author:** autor principal

**major events:** eventos importantes

**during:** durante

**90 people**

# The Founding Fathers

The **Founding Fathers** of the United States, **also known as** the Fathers of our country, are the **political leaders** who **signed** the Declaration of Independence or the United States Constitution, and were **active** in the American Revolution. The American Revolution **refers to** the **period** when the **original thirteen colonies gained independence** from the British.



The 55 **delegates** who **make up** the Founding Fathers were a **distinguished group** of men who **represented** American leadership. **Everyone** in the group had **extensive** political experience and **practiced** a **wide range** of occupations. **Some** men **continued on** to become an important **part of** American history.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington is **called** the “Father of the nation.” His devotion and **critical role** in the **founding** of the United States **earned him** this title. Washington **led** America’s army to **victory** over Britain in the American Revolutionary War. In 1789 he was **elected** the **first** president of the United States. He served two four-year terms from 1789 to 1797. His dedication and **honorable reputation** made him an ideal **figure among early** American politicians.

## THOMAS JEFFERSON

Thomas Jefferson was an **influential** Founding Father for his **promotion** of the **ideals** of **Republicanism** in the United States. He was the **third** president of the United States and the **principal author** of the Declaration of Independence. **Major events during** his presidency include the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

## JAMES MADISON

James Madison is also **considered** one of the most influential Founding Fathers. He is **referred to as** the “Father of the constitution” because he **played a bigger role** in **designing** the **document** than **anyone else**. In 1788, he **wrote** over a third of the Federalist Papers, **still** the most **influential commentary** on the Constitution. James Madison was the **fourth** President of the United States (1809–1817). He **drafted** many **basic laws** and was responsible for the first ten **amendments** to the Constitution. For this, he is also known as the “Father of the Bill of Rights.”

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Benjamin Franklin is one of the **best-known** Founding Fathers of the United States. He is the **only** Founding Father who is a **signatory** of all four of the major documents of the founding of the United States: the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Paris, the Treaty of Alliance with France, and the United States Constitution. Most people **think** of him **primarily** as a **scientist**. The famous **kite experiment**, which **verified** the **nature of electricity**, is **told** and **retold** throughout American history. It is just one of many **amazing accomplishments** made by Benjamin Franklin during his **lifetime**.

Franklin was **noted** for his **diversity** of **talents**. He was a **leading** author, politician, **printer**, scientist, **philosopher**, civic activist, and **diplomat**. Franklin was an **extraordinary inventor**. Among his many creations were the **lightning rod**, the **glass harmonica**, the Franklin **stove**, **bifocal glasses**, and **swim fins**.

In 1776, he was a **member** of the **Committee of Five** that drafted the Declaration of Independence, and made several small **changes** to Thomas Jefferson’s draft.

At the signing, he is **quoted as stating**: “We must all **hang together**, or **assuredly** we shall all hang **separately**.”

**considered/to consider:** considerado/  
considerar  
**referred to as:** denominado como  
**played/to play:** jugó/jugar  
**bigger role:** rol más grande  
**designing:** diseñar  
**document:** documento  
**anyone else:** ningún otro  
**wrote/to write:** escribió/escribir  
**still:** todavía  
**influential:** influyente  
**commentary:** comentario  
**fourth:** cuarto  
**drafted/to draft:** redactó/redactar  
**basic laws:** leyes básicas  
**amendments:** enmiendas  
**best-known:** mejor conocidos  
**only:** único  
**signatory:** signatario  
**think/to think:** piensan/pensar  
**primarily:** principalmente  
**scientist:** científico  
**kite experiment:** experimento con la  
cometa  
**verified/to verify:** verificó/verificar  
**nature of electricity:** naturaleza de la  
electricidad  
**told/to tell:** contado/contar  
**retold:** contado de nuevo  
**amazing:** asombrosos  
**accomplishments:** logros  
**lifetime:** curso de su vida  
**noted:** célebre  
**diversity:** diversidad  
**talents:** talentos  
**leading:** destacado  
**printer:** impresor  
**philosopher:** filósofo  
**diplomat:** diplomático  
**extraordinary inventor:** inventor  
extraordinario  
**lightning rod:** pararrayos  
**glass harmonica:** armónica de vidrio  
**stove:** estufa, cocina  
**bifocal glasses:** lentes bifocales  
**swim fins:** aletas de natación  
**member:** miembro  
**Committee of Five:** comité de los cinco  
**changes:** cambios  
**quoted/to quote:** citado/citar  
**stating/to state:** afirmado/afirmar  
**hang together:** permanecer unidos  
**assuredly:** con toda certeza  
**separately:** por separado



**has been living:** ha estado viviendo  
**past twenty years:** últimos veinte años  
**driving force:** fuerza impulsora  
**founder:** fundador  
**award-winning:** ganador de premios  
**theatre group:** grupo de teatro  
**in addition to:** además de  
**published author:** autor publicado  
**poetry:** poesía  
**short stories:** cuentos cortos  
**along with:** junto con  
**wife:** esposa  
**own/to own:** poseen/poseer  
**operate/to operate:** llevan/llevar  
**fast food:** comida rápida  
**maximizing:** maximizando  
**bilingual talents:** talentos bilingües  
**successful:** exitosa  
**voice-over:** de doblaje  
**performing:** representando,  
 interpretando  
**children:** niños  
**tell us:** díganos  
**journey:** viaje  
**I met/to meet:** conocí/conocer  
**asked her:** le pregunté (*a ella*)  
**to marry me:** que se casara conmigo  
**three weeks later:** tres semanas  
 más tarde  
**moved/to move:** mudamos/ mudarse  
**after:** luego, después  
**wedding:** boda, casamiento  
**job offer:** oferta de trabajo  
**decided/to decide:** decidí/decidir  
**take the chance:** arriesgarme  
**brother:** hermano  
**living here:** viviendo aquí  
**rest:** resto  
**including:** incluyendo  
**parents:** padres  
**stayed/to stay:** se quedaron/quedarse  
**biggest challenges:** mayores desafíos  
**bridging:** tendiendo un puente sobre  
**newly:** recientemente  
**adopted:** adoptado  
**most exciting:** lo más emocionante  
**I feel/to feel:** opino/opinar  
**cares/to care:** se preocupa/preocuparse  
**themselves:** sí mismo  
**about:** acerca de, sobre  
**people:** gente  
**stay at home:** (*tú te*) quedas en casa  
**until:** hasta  
**are not counting:** no están contando  
**remodel:** reformar  
**room:** cuarto, habitación  
**on the other hand:** por otro lado  
**land of opportunities:** tierra de  
 oportunidades  
**social classes:** clases sociales  
**far away:** distantes  
**anybody:** cualquiera  
**same things:** mismas cosas

## 92 people

# The Best of Two Worlds

Pepe Stepensky, from Mexico City, **has been living** in San Diego for the **past twenty years**. He is a **driving force** in the San Diego Latino community as the **founder** and director of the **award-winning theater group** “Teatro Punto y Coma.” **In addition to** being a **published author** of **poetry** and **short stories**, Pepe, **along with** his **wife** Deborah, **own** and **operate** two **fast food** restaurants and the Cerveza Store in Seaport Village. **Maximizing** his **bilingual talents**, Pepe is a **successful voice-over** artist **performing** Hispanic characters and voiceovers for big and small companies nationwide. Deborah and Pepe have three **children**—Jessica 18, Alejandra 16 and Fernando 9 years old.

Think English (TE): **Tell us** about your **journey** to the United States.

Pepe Stepensky (PS): **I met** my wife in May of 1986 and **asked her to marry me three weeks later**. We got married in August of 1986 and **moved** to San Diego **after** our **wedding**. I was 28 years old. I had a **job offer** and **decided to take the chance**. I had one **brother living here** but the **rest** of my family, **including** my **parents**, **stayed** in Mexico.

TE: What were the **biggest challenges** for you **bridging** your culture with your **newly adopted** American culture? What was **most exciting** to you about bridging these cultures?

PS: **I feel** that the American culture is more individualist. Each one **cares** more for **themselves**. The Mexican culture is **about people**, friends, family. You **stay at home until** the day you get married. Your parents **are not counting** the days until you go to college so they can **remodel** your **room**! **On the other hand**, America is the **land of opportunities**. Here, the different **social classes** are not so **far away** like in Mexico. In the United States **anybody** can have the **same things** as others.

TE: **How has being bilingual benefitted you?**

PS: Being bilingual has **opened many doors** for me. Being a voiceover talent for the Hispanic **market** was a **great adventure** for me when I **started almost 15 years ago**.

TE: Are your children bilingual? How do you **maintain** and keep your Hispanic **heritage alive** with your children **growing up** in America?

PS: **We are having a hard time making** our kids **talk to us** in Spanish, but we are **proud** that we did it, and my kids are **perfectly** bilingual. The official language in our house is Spanish. Now that our **first daughter** is **going** to college, she **finally thanked us** because she **realized** how important it was **to know two languages**. We maintained our heritage because **every summer** we go to Mexico **to visit uncles** and **grandparents** and the kids **were able to stay** with them for a **couple of weeks**.

TE: What are your **thoughts** on the incredible **growth** of the Hispanic **population** in the US?

PS: The Hispanic market is the **fastest** growing market in the U.S. We can't **disregard** or **ignore** it. **We need to know** about it, **learn** about it and work **towards considering** them a very important part of the American culture.

TE: **What advice would you give** to a **fellow** Hispanic American **starting out** in this **country**?

PS: **Integrate**. **Try to understand** your new country, but **never forget** your **roots**. **Make sure** your children know where they **come from**, and **teach them** your language.

TE: What are you **most proud of** as a Hispanic American?

PS: I'm proud of being binational, bilingual and bicultural. **What else can I ask for?** I have the **best of two worlds!**

**how has being:** cómo el ser  
**benefitted you:** le benefició  
**opened/to open:** (ha) abierto/abrir  
**many:** muchas  
**doors:** puertas  
**market:** mercado  
**great adventure:** gran aventura  
**I started/to start:** empecé/empezar  
**almost:** casi  
**years ago:** hace... años  
**maintain/to maintain:** mantiene/mantener  
**heritage:** herencia  
**alive:** viva  
**growing up/to grow up:** creciendo/crecer  
**we are having:** estamos teniendo  
**hard time:** dificultad  
**making:** haciendo, (para hacer)  
**talk to us:** nos hablen  
**proud:** orgullosos  
**perfectly:** perfectamente  
**first daughter:** primera hija  
**going/to go:** (está) yendo/ir  
**finally:** finalmente  
**thanked us:** nos agradeció  
**realized:** se dio cuenta  
**to know:** el saber  
**two languages:** dos idiomas, lenguas  
**every summer:** cada verano  
**to visit:** a visitar, para visitar  
**uncles:** tíos  
**grandparents:** abuelos  
**were able to stay:** pudieron quedarse  
**couple of weeks:** par de semanas  
**thoughts:** pensamientos  
**growth:** crecimiento  
**population:** población  
**fastest:** más rápido  
**disregard:** ser indiferentes, no tener en cuenta  
**ignore:** ignorar  
**we need:** necesitamos  
**to know:** saber  
**learn:** aprender  
**towards:** hacia (con la meta de)  
**considering:** considerar  
**what advice:** qué consejo  
**would you give:** darías  
**fellow:** compañero, compatriota  
**starting out/to start out:** empezando/empezar  
**country:** país  
**integrate/to integrate:** intégrese/integrarse  
**try to understand:** intente entender  
**never forget:** nunca olvide  
**roots:** raíces  
**make sure/to make sure:** asegúrese/asegurarse  
**come from:** de (dónde) vienen  
**teach them/to teach:** enséñeles/enseñar  
**most proud of:** de (qué está) más orgulloso  
**what else can I ask for?:** ¿qué más puedo pedir?  
**best of two worlds:** mejor de dos mundos

**considered:** considerado  
**influential architect:** arquitecto influyente  
**influenced/to influence:** influyó/influir  
**entire course:** rumbo completo  
**remains/to remain:** sigue siendo/ seguir siendo  
**to this day:** hasta el día de hoy  
**designed/to design:** diseñó/diseñar  
**structures:** construcciones  
**built/to build:** construidas/construir  
**described/to describe:** describió/ describir  
**proceeds/to proceed:** procede/ proceder  
**persists/to persist:** persiste/persistir  
**creates/to create:** crea/crear  
**circumstances:** circunstancias  
**change/to change:** cambian/cambiar  
**became/to become:** se convirtió/ convertirse  
**leader:** líder  
**prairie house:** casa de la pradera  
**sloping roofs:** techos inclinados  
**clean skylines:** líneas del horizonte bien definidas, elegantes  
**extended lines:** líneas extendidas  
**blend/to blend:** mezcla con/mezclar con  
**landscape:** paisaje  
**designs:** diseños  
**to complement:** complementar  
**around:** alrededor  
**practiced/to practice:** practicaba/ practicar  
**fit into:** encajar en  
**surroundings:** entorno  
**wooded regions:** regiones boscosas  
**for instance:** por ejemplo  
**made heavy use:** usaron mucha  
**stone:** piedra  
**rocky areas:** áreas rocosas  
**mainly:** mayormente, principalmente  
**cinder block:** bloque de cemento  
**well known:** conocido  
**innovative building materials:** materiales de construcción innovadores  
**often:** a menudo  
**built-in furniture:** muebles empotrados  
**remains/to remain:** permanecen/ permanecer  
**standing:** están en pie  
**suburb:** barrio residencial periférico  
**largest collection:** colección más grande  
**studio:** estudio  
**open:** abiertas  
**public tours:** visitas guiadas al público  
**walking:** a pie  
**way:** manera  
**to experience:** de experimentar, de tener la experiencia  
**see:** ver  
**surrounding:** de alrededor

# Frank Lloyd Wright

Frank Lloyd Wright is **considered** the most **influential architect** of his time. He **influenced** the **entire course** of American architecture and he **remains, to this day**, America's most famous architect.

Frank Lloyd Wright **designed** about 1,000 **structures** and over 400 of these were **built**. He **described** his architecture as one that "**proceeds, persists, creates**, according to the nature of man and his **circumstances** as they both **change**."



As an independent architect, Wright **became** the **leader** of a style known as the **prairie house**. Prairie houses had **sloping roofs, clean skylines** and **extended lines** that **blend** into the **landscape**. These **designs** were considered **to complement** the land **around** Chicago where they were built. Wright **practiced** what is known as organic architecture, an architecture that is designed to naturally **fit into** the **surroundings**. Houses in **wooded regions, for**

**instance, made heavy use** of wood. Desert houses made use of **stone**, and houses in **rocky areas** were built **mainly** of **cinder block**. He was also **well known** for making use of **innovative building materials**. Wright **often** designed furniture as well. Some of the **built-in furniture remains** in the houses today.

Wright built 362 houses, about 300 of which are still **standing**. Oak Park, Illinois, a Chicago **suburb**, has the **largest collection** of Wright houses, as well as Wright's home and **studio**. Some of the houses are **open** for **public tours**. **Walking** tours are a wonderful **way to experience** Wright's architecture and **see** the houses as they fit into the **surrounding landscape**.

# Rags to Riches

Andrew Carnegie's life was a **true** “**rags to riches**” **story**. He was born to a **poor Scottish** family that immigrated to the United States. Carnegie was **devoted** to **hard work** from a **young age**. At age thirteen, Carnegie went to work in a **cotton mill**. He then **moved quickly through** a series of different jobs with Western Union and the Pennsylvania **Railroad**.

By the 1870s Carnegie had **become** a **powerful businessman** and **founded** the Carnegie Steel Company. By the 1890s, the company was the largest and most **profitable** industrial **enterprise** in the world. In 1901 he **sold** his company to JP Morgan's U.S. Steel and **retired** as the world's **richest** man. Carnegie **devoted** the **remainder** of his life to **philanthropy**.

Today, he is **remembered** as an **industrialist**, millionaire, and philanthropist. He **believed** in the “**Gospel of wealth**,” which **meant** that wealthy people were **morally obligated to give** their **money back** to others in society.

In 1902 he founded the Carnegie Institution **to fund scientific research** and with a \$10 million donation **established** a **pension fund** for **teachers**.

When Carnegie was a young man he **lived** near Colonel James Anderson, a rich man who **allowed** any **working boy to use** his personal **library for free**. **At that time**, free public libraries did not exist. Carnegie **never forgot** Colonel Anderson's generosity. Carnegie used his money **to support** education and **reading**. He gave money **to towns** and **cities to build** more than 2,500 public libraries. He also gave \$125 million to a foundation called the Carnegie Corporation **to aid** colleges and other schools.

By 1911, Carnegie had **given away** 90 percent of his fortune. **During** his **lifetime**, he **gave away** over \$350 million.

**true:** verdadera  
**rags to riches:** del pobre que hace fortuna  
**story:** historia  
**poor:** pobre  
**Scottish:** escocesa  
**devoted:** devoto  
**hard work:** trabajo duro  
**young age:** joven  
**cotton mill:** fábrica de algodón  
**moved quickly through:** avanzó rápidamente por  
**railroad:** ferrocarril  
**become/to become:** convertido/convertirse  
**powerful businessman:** poderoso hombre de negocios  
**founded/to found:** fundado/fundar  
**profitable:** rentable, provechosa  
**enterprise:** empresa  
**sold/to sell:** vendió/vender  
**retired/to retire:** retiró/retirarse  
**richest:** más rico  
**devoted/to devote:** se dedicó/dedicarse  
**remainder:** resto  
**philanthropy:** filantropía  
**remembered:** recordado  
**industrialist:** industrial, empresario  
**believed/to believe:** creía/crear  
**Gospel of wealth:** evangelio de la riqueza  
**meant/to mean:** significaba/significar  
**morally obligated:** moralmente obligados  
**to give:** a dar  
**money:** dinero  
**back to:** de vuelta a  
**to fund:** para patrocinar  
**scientific research:** investigación científica  
**established/to establish:** estableció/establecer  
**pension fund:** fondo de pensiones  
**teachers:** maestros  
**lived/to live:** vivió/vivir  
**allowed/to allow:** permitía/permitir  
**working boy:** chico que trabajaba  
**to use:** usar  
**library:** biblioteca  
**for free:** gratis  
**at that time:** en esos tiempos  
**never forgot:** nunca olvidó  
**to support:** para apoyar  
**reading:** lectura  
**towns:** pueblos  
**cities:** ciudades  
**to build:** para construir  
**to aid:** para ayudar  
**given away/to give away:** regalado/regalar  
**during:** durante  
**lifetime:** vida  
**gave away/to give away:** regaló/regalar



**are credited as:** se les atribuye  
**build/to build:** construyeron/construir  
**successful airplane:** avión exitoso  
**flew/to fly:** voló/volar  
**seconds:** segundos  
**feet:** pies  
**did not go/to go:** no fueron/ir  
**college:** universidad  
**intuitive:** intuitivas  
**scientific:** científicas  
**technical:** técnicas  
**abilities:** habilidades  
**built/to build:** construyeron/construir  
**operated/to operate:** operaban/operar  
**repair:** de reparaciones  
**sales:** de ventas  
**shop:** negocio, tienda, taller  
**profits:** ganancias  
**business:** negocio  
**funded/to fund:** pagó/pagar  
**airplane-building venture:** empresa de construcción de aviones  
**test planes:** aviones de prueba  
**small town:** pequeño pueblo  
**steady winds:** vientos constantes  
**glide/to glide:** planear  
**land/to land:** aterrizar  
**safely:** con seguridad  
**sand dunes:** dunas de arena  
**develop/to develop:** desarrollando/desarrollar  
**complicated:** complicados  
**few years:** pocos, algunos años  
**formed/to form:** formada/formar  
**aviator:** aviadora  
**renowned:** renombrada  
**pioneer:** pionera  
**women's rights activist:** activista por los derechos de la mujer  
**in addition to:** además de  
**breaking...records:** batir...récords  
**wrote/to write:** escribió/escribir  
**best-selling books:** libros de gran éxito de ventas  
**helped/to help:** ayudó/ayudar  
**form:** formar  
**passenger:** pasajera  
**across:** a través de  
**same:** mismo  
**to receive:** en recibir  
**attempting/to attempt:** intentaba/intentar  
**around the world:** alrededor del mundo  
**disappeared/to disappear:** desapareció/desaparecer  
**considered/to consider:** considera/considerar  
**mystery:** misterio  
**inspired/to inspire:** inspiraron/inspirar  
**to follow:** a seguir  
**dreams:** sueños  
**never done:** nunca logradas  
**before:** antes

# America Takes Flight

Orville and Wilbur Wright **are credited as** the two Americans to **build** the world's first **successful airplane**. On December 17, 1903, the "Wright flyer" **flew** for 12 **seconds** and 120 **feet**.

The Wright brothers **did not go** to **college**; however they had **intuitive scientific** and **technical abilities**. They **built** their own bicycles and **operated** a bicycle **repair** and **sales shop**. The **profits** from their bicycle **business funded** their **airplane-building venture**.

The brothers flew their **test planes** in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. It was a **small town** that had **steady winds**. They could **glide** and **land safely** on the area's **sand dunes**.

The brothers continued to **develop** more **complicated** planes over the next **few years**. The Wright Company was **formed** to build and sell their airplanes.

You can see the famous airplane, the "Wright flyer," at the National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

Another famous American **aviator** is Amelia Mary Earhart. Amelia Earhart was a **renowned** American aviation **pioneer** and **women's rights activist**. **In addition to breaking** many aviation **records**, she **wrote best-selling books** about her flying experiences and **helped form** the women's pilot organization, The Ninety-Nines.

In 1928, she was the first woman to fly as a **passenger across** the Atlantic Ocean. In 1932, she became the first woman to fly solo across that **same** ocean. For this flight, she became the first woman **to receive** the Distinguished Flying Cross.

In 1937, while **attempting** a flight **around the world**, Earhart **disappeared** over the central Pacific Ocean. Her disappearance is **considered**, to this day, to be a **mystery**.

Amelia Earhart's actions have **inspired** generations of women **to follow** their **dreams** and do things **never done** by women **before**.



# Dr. Seuss

Dr. Seuss **helped millions** of **kids learn** how **to read**. He **entertained children** and adults **alike**. His **books** were famous for their **silly rhymes** and **whimsical characters**. Dr. Seuss **wrote** and **illustrated** nearly 50 books during his **lifetime**.

Dr. Seuss was **born**, as Theodore Geisel, in Springfield, Massachusetts, on March 2, 1904. He **graduated** from Dartmouth College in 1925 and **continued** his education at Oxford University.

During World War II, Geisel joined the Army and was **sent to** Hollywood where he wrote **documentaries** for the **military**. During this time, he also **created** a **cartoon** called Gerald McBoing-Boing. This cartoon **won him** an Oscar.

In the **spring** of 1954, a **report** was **published discussing illiteracy** among **schoolchildren**. The report **suggested** that **boring** books were **causing** children **to have trouble** reading. This **news prompted** Geisel's **publisher to send** Geisel a list of 400 **words** important for children to learn. The publisher **asked** Geisel to **shorten** the list to 250 words and **use them** to write an **entertaining** children's book. **Using** 220 of the words given to him, Geisel published *The Cat in the Hat*. The book was an **instant success**.

**Winner** of the Pulitzer Prize in 1984 and three Academy Awards, Theodor Geisel is **considered** the 20th century's most famous author for children.

Theodor Geisel **died** on September 24, 1991, but Dr. Seuss **lives on**, **inspiring** generations of children of **to explore the joys** of reading.

**helped/to help:** ayudó/ayudar  
**millions:** millones  
**kids:** niños  
**learn/to learn:** aprender  
**to read:** leer  
**entertained/to entertain:** entretuvo/  
entretener  
**children:** niños  
**alike:** por igual  
**books:** libros  
**silly:** tontas  
**rhymes:** rimas  
**whimsical:** caprichosos, fantásticos  
**characters:** personajes  
**wrote/to write:** escribió/escribir  
**illustrated/to illustrate:** ilustró/ilustrar  
**lifetime:** vida  
**born/to be born:** nació/nacer  
**graduated/to graduate:** se graduó/  
graduarse  
**continued/to continue:** continuó/  
continuar  
**sent to/to send to:** enviado a/enviar a  
**documentaries:** documentales  
**military:** fuerzas armadas  
**created/to create:** creó/crear  
**cartoon:** dibujo animado  
**won him:** (por el cual) ganó  
**spring:** primavera  
**report:** informe  
**published/to publish:** publicado/  
publicar  
**discussed/to discuss:** que trataba/  
tratar  
**illiteracy:** analfabetismo  
**schoolchildren:** escolares  
**suggested/to suggest:** sugería/sugerir  
**boring:** aburridos  
**causing/to cause:** causaban/causar  
**to have trouble:** tuvieran problemas  
**reading/to read:** leer  
**news:** noticias  
**prompted/to prompt:** movió/mover  
(a alguien a hacer algo)  
**publisher:** editor  
**to send:** a enviar  
**words:** palabras  
**asked/to ask:** le pidió/pedir  
**shorten/to shorten:** que acortara/  
acortar  
**use them/to use:** las usara/usar  
**entertaining:** entretenido  
**using/to use:** usando/usar  
**instant success:** éxito inmediato  
**winner:** ganador  
**considered/to consider:** considerado/  
considerar  
**died/to die:** murió/morir  
**lives on:** continúa viviendo  
**inspiring/to inspire:** inspirando/  
inspirar  
**to explore:** a explorar  
**the joys:** las alegrías

**born/to be born:** nació/nacer  
**immigrated/to immigrate:** inmigró/  
 inmigrar  
**briefly:** brevemente  
**attended/to attend:** asistió/asistir  
**finish/to finish:** terminó/terminar  
**instead:** en su lugar  
**walking:** caminar  
**exploring:** explorar  
**wilderness:** zonas vírgenes o salvajes  
**journals:** diarios  
**produced/to produce:** produjeron/  
 producir  
**nature writing:** escritos sobre la  
 naturaleza  
**works:** trabajos, obras  
**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir  
**letters:** cartas  
**essays:** ensayos  
**books:** libros  
**telling of:** contando sobre  
**have been read/to read:** han sido  
 leídos/leer  
**still:** aún  
**however:** sin embargo  
**not just for enjoyment:** no sólo para  
 el placer  
**modern environmental activists:**  
 modernos activistas del medio ambiente  
**preservationists:** conservacionistas  
**received/to receive:** recibieron/recibir  
**helped protect:** ayudaron a proteger  
**articles:** artículos  
**describing/to describe:** describiendo/  
 describir  
**natural wonders:** maravillas naturales  
**inspired/to inspire:** inspiraron/inspirar  
**support:** apoyo  
**establishing/to establish:** estableciendo/  
 establecer  
**another:** otro  
**accomplishment:** logro  
**founded/to found:** fundó/fundar  
**driving force:** impulsar  
**sleeping outside:** dormir afuera  
**under the stars:** bajo las estrellas  
**great pleasures:** grandes placeres  
**kept track of:** mantuvo registro de  
**recording them:** anotándolas  
**woke up/to wake up:** despertó/  
 despertar  
**watching/to watch:** mirando/mirar  
**daybreak:** amanecer  
**sunrise:** salida del sol  
**pale:** pálido  
**purple:** púrpura  
**sky:** cielo  
**changing/to change:** cambiando/cambiar  
**sunbeams:** rayos de sol  
**pouring/to pour:** vertiendo/vertir  
**through:** a través  
**peaks:** picos

# Author and Preservationist

John Muir was **born** in Scotland in 1838. His family **immigrated** to Wisconsin in 1849. He **briefly attended** college but did not **finish**. **Instead** he began 40 years of **walking** and **exploring** the **wilderness** of North America. His **journals produced** some of the best **nature writing** in the English language. His **works include** *The Mountains of California*, *Our National Parks*, *My First Summer in the Sierra*, *Steep Trails*, and others. His **letters, essays, and books telling of** his adventures in nature **have been read** by millions and are **still** popular today.



**However,** Muir's writing was **not just for enjoyment**. John Muir was one of the first **modern environmental activists and preservationists**. His

direct activism and the attention his writings **received helped protect** the Yosemite Valley and other wilderness areas. His **articles** and books **describing** Yosemite's **natural wonders inspired** public **support establishing** Yosemite as the first national park in 1890.

**Another** great **accomplishment** is the Sierra Club, which he **founded**. The Sierra Club is one of the most important conservation organizations in the United States. His writings and philosophy were a **driving force** in the creation of the modern environmental movement.

For John Muir, **sleeping outside under the stars** was one of life's **great pleasures**. He **kept track of** his experiences by **recording them** in his journals. Here is what he wrote on July 19, 1869, when he **woke up** in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California:

**“Watching the daybreak and sunrise. The pale rose and purple sky changing softly to yellow and white, sunbeams pouring through the peaks and over the Yosemite domes.”**

# Dr. Jonas Salk

Jonas Salk was born on October 28th, 1914, in New York City. His **parents** were Russian-Jewish immigrants who **fled** their **home country** for a **new life** in the United States. After **graduating high school** at the age of 15, Salk went to college **to pursue** a **law degree**. **Somewhere along the way**, he **changed his mind** and **decided** to pursue a degree in medicine. **Luckily** for the world, Jonas Salk **chose** medicine!

Salk **enrolled** in the medical school at New York University. He **began research** on the **flu virus**, **gathering knowledge** that would **lead to** his **discovery** of the **polio vaccine**. In 1947, Salk **accepted** an appointment to the Pittsburgh Medical School. He **started** working with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and **saw** the opportunity to develop a vaccine against polio. He **devoted** the next eight years to this work.

In 1955, Jonas Salk's years of research finally **paid off**. The **summertime** was a time of **fear** and **anxiety** for many parents. Summer was the **season** when **thousands** of children became infected with the **disease** of polio. Parents' **worst** fear was **forever eliminated** when it was **announced** that Dr. Jonas Salk had developed a vaccine **against** the disease. Salk was **hailed** as a **miracle worker** and he **became famous overnight**. He **refused** to **patent** the vaccine, which made him even more **loved** by the people. He had **no desire to profit** personally from the discovery. His **ultimate wish** was to see the vaccine **distributed as widely as possible**, to as many people as possible. In countries where Salk's vaccine **has remained in use**, the disease has nearly been eliminated.

In 1963, Salk **founded** the Jonas Salk Institute for Biological Studies, a center for medical and scientific research. He **died** on June 23, 1995. His **legacy lives on** forever and his contributions to the world of science and health are **still utilized** today.

**parents:** padres  
**fled/to flee:** escaparon/escapar  
**home country:** país natal  
**new life:** nueva vida  
**graduating/to graduate:** graduarse  
**high school:** secundaria  
**to pursue:** para seguir (*una carrera*)  
**law degree:** título o diploma en leyes  
**somewhere along the way:** en algún sitio del camino  
**changed/to change:** cambió/cambiar  
**his mind:** de opinión  
**decided/to decide:** decidió/decidir  
**luckily:** afortunadamente  
**chose/to choose:** eligió/elegir  
**enrolled/to enroll:** se registró/registrarse  
**began/to begin:** empezó/empezar  
**research:** investigación  
**flu virus:** virus de la gripe  
**gathering/to gather:** recogiendo/recoger  
**knowledge:** conocimientos  
**lead to:** llevar a  
**discovery:** descubrimiento  
**polio vaccine:** vacuna contra la polio  
**accepted/to accept:** aceptó/acceptar  
**started/to start:** empezó/empezar  
**saw/to see:** vio/ver  
**devoted/to devote:** se dedicó/dedicarse  
**paid off/to pay off:** valió la pena/valer la pena  
**summertime:** verano  
**fear:** miedo  
**anxiety:** ansiedad  
**season:** estación  
**thousands:** miles  
**disease:** enfermedad  
**worst:** peor  
**forever:** para siempre  
**announced/to announce:** anunciado/anunciar  
**against:** contra  
**hailed/to hail:** saludado/saludar  
**miracle worker:** hacedor de milagros  
**became famous overnight:** se hizo famoso de un día para otro  
**refused/to refuse:** se rehusó/rehusarse  
**patent:** patentar  
**loved:** amado  
**no desire:** ningún deseo  
**to profit:** de sacar provecho  
**ultimate wish:** máximo deseo  
**distributed/to distribute:** distribuida/distribuir  
**as widely as possible:** tan ampliamente como fuera posible  
**has remained in use:** se ha mantenido en uso  
**founded/to found:** fundó/fundar  
**died/to die:** murió/morir  
**legacy:** legado  
**lives on:** continúa vivo  
**still:** todavía  
**utilized/to utilize:** utilizadas/utilizar

**best known:** mejor conocida  
**founder:** fundadora  
**servicing:** servir  
**nurse:** enfermera  
**battlefields:** campos de batalla  
**compassionate work:** trabajo compasivo  
**would inspire/to inspire:** inspiraría/inspirar  
**praise:** alabanza, elogio  
**true heroine:** verdadera heroína  
**during:** durante  
**early years:** primeros años  
**few friends:** unos pocos amigos  
**to distribute:** a distribuir  
**first aid supplies:** materiales para primeros auxilios  
**in addition to:** además de  
**worked/to work:** trabajó/trabajar  
**tirelessly:** incansablemente  
**taking care/to take care:** cuidando/cuidar  
**injured soldiers:** soldados heridos  
**end:** final  
**assisted/to assist:** ayudó/ayudar  
**finding/to find:** encontrar  
**missing:** desaparecidos  
**helped identify:** ayudó a identificar  
**mark/to mark:** marcar  
**almost:** casi  
**graves:** tumbas  
**enduring:** duradero  
**establishment:** establecimiento  
**convinced/to convince:** convenció/convencer  
**to identify:** identificar  
**provide/to provide:** proveer  
**aid:** ayuda, auxilio  
**natural disasters:** desastres naturales  
**fire:** incendio  
**earthquake:** terremoto  
**drought:** sequía  
**flood:** inundación  
**learned/to learn:** aprendió/aprender  
**educating:** educar  
**to take care of:** a cuidar de  
**be able to rebuild:** ser capaces de volver a construir  
**lives:** vidas  
**left/to leave:** ido/irse  
**teaching:** enseñar  
**later:** más tarde  
**realized:** realizado  
**work in the field:** trabajar en el campo  
**well into:** bien entrados  
**summed up/to sum up:** resumida/resumir  
**own words:** propias palabras  
**never:** nunca  
**think:** pensar  
**bearable:** soportable  
**need:** necesidad  
**to meet it:** satisfacerla

# Angel of the Battlefield

Clara Barton is **best known** as being the **founder** of the American Red Cross and for **servicing** as a **nurse** on Civil War **battlefields**. Her **compassionate work** during the Civil War **would inspire praise** of her as “the **true heroine** of the age, the angel of the battlefield.”

**During** the **early years** of the Civil War, she and a **few friends** began to **distribute first-aid supplies** to field hospitals, camps and battlefields. **In addition to** distributing supplies, she **worked tirelessly taking care of injured soldiers**.

At the **end** of the war, Barton **assisted** the government in **finding** information on **missing** soldiers. She **helped identify** and **mark almost** 13,000 **graves** at Andersonville, Georgia.

In 1881 her most **enduring** work began, the **establishment** of the American Red Cross. She **convinced** the government **to identify** the Red Cross as a governmental agency that would **provide aid for natural disasters**. Throughout the 1880s, victims of **fire, earthquake, drought, tornado, and flood** received aid and assistance from the Red Cross. Clara **learned** the importance of **educating** victims **to take care of** themselves so they would **be able to rebuild** their **lives** again after Red Cross workers had **left**. This concept of **teaching** first aid would **later** be **realized** in the formation of first-aid classes. First-aid classes are a very important part of the American Red Cross’s service today.

Miss Barton continued to **work in the field** until she was **well into** her 70s. She died in 1912 at age 90 in her home. The mission of her life can be **summed up** in her **own words**, “You must **never** so much as **think** whether you like it or not, whether it is **bearable** or not; you must never think of anything except the **need**, and how **to meet it**.”



# Let There Be Light

Thomas Alva Edison is **considered** one of the greatest, most prolific inventors in history. He has over 1,093 U.S. **patents** in his name. His **inventions** and **devices** greatly **changed** and **influenced** life all over the world.

The invention that **first made** him famous was the **phonograph** in 1877. The cylinder phonograph was the first **machine** that could **record** and **reproduce sound**. Its invention **created** a sensation and brought Edison international **fame**.

In 1877 and 1878, Edison invented and **developed** the carbon microphone used in all **telephones along with** the Bell **receiver** until the 1980s. The carbon microphone was also used in **radio broadcasting** through the 1920s.

Edison is most famous for the **electric light bulb**. **Contrary to popular belief**, he didn't invent the light bulb, but **rather** he **improved** upon a 50-year-old idea.

The problem other inventors had **encountered** was the ability to **make it work** for **long periods** of **time**. Edison **solved** this problem and created a light bulb that **sustained** light for 40 **straight hours**. More importantly, he created a system that **allowed** homes and businesses to be **supplied** with electricity.

The **success** of electric light **brought** Thomas Edison to **new levels** of fame and **wealth**. His electric companies continued to **grow** and in 1889 they **merged** to form Edison General Electric. In 1892 Edison General Electric merged with its competitor, Thompson-Houston. Edison was **dropped** from the **name**, and the company became General Electric.

Thomas Alva Edison died in West Orange, New Jersey on October 18, 1931. **After** his death, Edison became a **folk hero** of **legendary status**. His inventions have **profoundly affected** and **shaped** the **modern society** that we **know today**.

**considered:** considerado  
**patents:** patentes  
**inventions:** inventos  
**devices:** aparatos, mecanismos  
**changed/to change:** cambiaron/  
cambiar  
**influenced/to influence:** influyeron/  
influir  
**first:** primero  
**made/to make:** hizo/hacer  
**phonograph:** fonógrafo  
**machine:** máquina  
**record:** grabar  
**reproduce:** reproducir  
**sound:** sonido  
**created/to create:** creó/crear  
**fame:** fama  
**developed/to develop:** desarrolló/  
desarrollar  
**telephones:** teléfonos  
**along with:** junto con  
**receiver:** receptor  
**radio broadcasting:** transmisión por  
radio  
**electric light bulb:** bombilla eléctrica  
**contrary to popular belief:** contrario  
a la creencia popular  
**rather:** más bien  
**improved/to improve:** mejoró/mejorar  
**encountered/to encounter:**  
encontrado/encontrar  
**make it work:** hacerla funcionar  
**long periods:** largos períodos  
**time:** tiempo  
**solved/to solve:** solucionó/solucionar  
**sustained/to sustain:** mantenia/  
mantener, sostener  
**straight hours:** horas consecutivas  
**allowed/to allow:** permitía/permitir  
**supplied/to supply:** suministrados/  
suministrar  
**success:** éxito  
**brought/to bring:** trajo a/traer a  
**new levels:** nuevos niveles  
**wealth:** riqueza  
**grow/to grow:** creciendo/crecer  
**merged/to merge:** fusionaron/fusionar  
**dropped/to drop:** abandonado/  
abandonar, dejar  
**name:** nombre  
**after:** después de  
**folk hero:** héroe popular  
**legendary status:** de categoría  
legendaria  
**profoundly affected:** afectado  
profundamente  
**shaped/to shape:** moldeado/moldear  
**modern society:** sociedad moderna  
**know/to know:** conocemos/conocer  
**today:** hoy



**are becoming/to become:** se están volviendo/volverse  
**largest minority group:** grupo minoritario más grande  
**adding/to add:** agregando/agregar  
**value:** valor  
**society:** sociedad  
**enriching/to enrich:** enriqueciendo/enriquecer  
**government:** gobierno  
**throughout:** a través de, a lo largo de  
**listed/to list:** listados/listar  
**famous firsts:** primicias famosas  
**contributions:** contribuciones  
**world:** mundo  
**fill/to fill:** ocupan/ocupar  
**top positions:** los mejores puestos  
**currently:** actualmente  
**serves/to serve:** sirve/servir  
**Attorney General:** Abogado General  
**Cuban-born:** nacido en Cuba  
**Secretary of Commerce:** Secretario de Comercio  
**Congress:** congreso  
**the first ... ever to hold:** la primera ... (en la historia) en ocupar (un puesto)  
**tenure:** permanencia  
**focused/to focus:** enfocó/enfocar  
**health:** salud  
**workshop:** taller  
**organized/to organize:** organizó/organizar  
**led/to lead:** llevó/llevar, conducir a  
**creation:** creación  
**science:** ciencia  
**medicine:** medicina  
**another:** otra  
**also:** también  
**developing/to develop:** desarrollando/desarrollar  
**plasma rocket:** cohete de plasma  
**female:** mujer  
**first of four:** primera de cuatro  
**shuttle missions:** misiones en transbordadores especiales

## 102 people

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# Hispanic Americans' Famous Firsts

Hispanics are becoming the largest minority group in the United States. Hispanic Americans are adding great value to American society and enriching



U.S. government and culture. Throughout this article are listed some of the “famous firsts” made by Hispanic Americans. These people have made great contributions to the United States and the world.

Hispanics fill top positions in the U.S. government. As of 2005, Mexican-American Alberto Gonzáles currently serves as U.S. Attorney General and Cuban-born Carlos Gutiérrez as Secretary of Commerce.

Joseph Marion Hernández was the first Hispanic American to serve in the United States Congress. He served from September 1822 to March 1823. From 1990 to 1993, Antonia Coello Novello served as the U.S. Surgeon General. She was first Hispanic and the first woman ever to hold this position. During her tenure as Surgeon General, Novello focused her attention on the health of women, children and minorities. A workshop that she organized led to the creation of the National Hispanic/Latino Health Initiative.

The world of science and medicine is another area where Hispanic Americans have greatly contributed. In 1986 Franklin Chang-Díaz became the first Costa Rican astronaut. Chang-Díaz is also the director of the Advanced Space Propulsion Laboratory at NASA's Johnson Space Center, where he has been developing a plasma rocket. The first female Hispanic astronaut was Ellen Ochoa, whose first of four shuttle missions was in 1991.

Luiz Walter Alvarez is the first Hispanic American **to receive** a Nobel Prize in **physics**. He received this **award** in 1968, for **discoveries** about subatomic particles.

**Since** the 1950s, a number of Hispanic American **musicians** and **performers** have **gained widespread popularity**, including Julio Iglesias, Jennifer López, Gloria Estefan and the group Los Lobos.

Lucrezia Bori, a Spanish soprano, became the first Hispanic American **to debut** at the Metropolitan Opera in 1912. After 1935 she was a director of the Metropolitan Opera Association. She was **distinguished** for her **stage presence** as well as her **singing voice**.

The first Hispanic American to be **inducted** into the Rock and Roll **Hall of Fame** was Carlos Santana in 1998. Santana is **considered** a **guitar-playing legend** and he has been a leader in the music industry for over 30 years.

Many Hispanic **athletes** have **made their mark** in American **sports**. In 1973 Roberto Clemente of Puerto Rico became the first Hispanic American inducted into the Hall of Fame. He was also the first Hispanic **player to serve** on the Players Association Board and to reach 3,000 **hits**. John Ruiz became the **first-ever** Hispanic **heavyweight boxing champ**. He **won** the title **defeating** Evander Holyfield in 2001.

A number of **painters** and **writers** have **further enriched** American culture, such as Hispanic artists John Valadez, Martín Ramírez, Frank Romero and Arnaldo Roche. Oscar Hijuelos is the first Hispanic to win the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. Hijuelos **earned** the Pulitzer for his book, *The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love*. In this book he **tells the story** of Cuban musicians in New York in the early 1950s.

**As more and more** Hispanic Americans are **rising to the ranks** and making their mark in their **preferred fields**, the 21st century will **observe** even greater Hispanic contributions to U.S. society and culture. September 15 to October 15 is National Hispanic Heritage Month in the United States. Hispanic Heritage Month **celebrates** and **recognizes** **past** and **present achievements** of Hispanic Americans and **encourages** **future ones**.

**to receive:** recibir  
**physics:** física  
**award:** premio  
**discoveries:** descubrimientos  
**since:** desde  
**musicians:** músicos  
**performers:** intérpretes, actores  
**gained/to gain:** logrado/lograr, ganar  
**widespread popularity:** popularidad generalizada  
**to debut:** debutar  
**distinguished/to distinguish:** distinguida/distinguir  
**stage presence:** presencia en el escenario  
**singing voice:** voz para el canto  
**inducted:** ser aceptado como miembro  
**Hall of Fame:** salón de la fama  
**considered/to consider:** considerado/considerar  
**guitar-playing legend:** leyenda en la guitarra  
**athletes:** atletas  
**made their mark:** hicieron su marca  
**sports:** deportes  
**player:** jugador  
**to serve:** en servir  
**hits:** golpes  
**first-ever:** primero en la historia  
**heavyweight boxing champ:** campeón de boxeo en peso pesado  
**won/to win:** ganó/ganar  
**defeating/to defeat:** venciendo/vencer  
**painters:** pintores  
**writers:** escritores  
**further enriched:** enriquecido aún más  
**earned/to earn:** ganó/ganar  
**tells/to tell:** cuenta/contar  
**the story:** la historia  
**as more and more:** a medida que más y más  
**rising to the ranks:** ascendiendo a las posiciones  
**preferred fields:** áreas preferidos  
**observe:** observar  
**celebrates/to celebrate:** celebra/celebrar  
**recognizes/to recognize:** reconoce/reconocer  
**past:** pasados  
**present:** presentes  
**achievements:** logros  
**encourages/to encourage:** promueve/promover  
**future ones:** logros futuros

# Test Your Comprehension

## Trail of Discovery, page 88

1. ¿Por qué quería Thomas Jefferson que Lewis y Clark salieran de expedición?
2. ¿Quién fue la única mujer que viajó con los Cuerpos de Descubrimiento?
3. ¿Cómo ayudó y contribuyó al viaje?

## Mother of Civil Rights, page 89

1. ¿Qué se rehusó a hacer Rosa Park?
2. ¿Cuándo se prohibió la segregación en los autobuses urbanos?

## Founding Fathers, page 90

1. ¿Qué son los padres fundadores?
2. ¿A quién se le llama el Padre de la Patria?
3. ¿Quién fue el autor principal de la Declaración de la Independencia?
4. ¿Qué experimento científico hizo famoso a Benjamín Franklin?

## Frank Lloyd Wright, page 94

1. ¿Por qué estilo de casas era famoso Wright?
2. Describe este estilo.

# Examina tu comprensión

## Rags to Riches, page 95

1. ¿Qué significaba el “evangelio de la riqueza” para Carnegie?
2. ¿Qué inspiró a Carnegie a construir y financiar las bibliotecas públicas gratuitas?
3. ¿Cuánto dinero regaló Carnegie a lo largo de su vida?

## America Takes Flight, page 96

1. ¿Cómo pagaron los hermanos Wright sus aventuras construyendo aviones?
2. ¿Por qué los hermanos Wright probaban sus aviones en Kitty Hawk, Carolina del Norte?
3. En 1928 y 1932 Amelia Earhart se volvió famosa, ¿por qué razón?

## Dr. Jonas Salk, page 99

1. ¿Qué descubrió Jonas Salk?
2. ¿Cuál fue su “máximo deseo” con referencia a esta vacuna?

## Angel of the Battlefield, page 100

1. ¿Por qué se le llamaba el “Ángel del campo de batalla” a Clara Barton?
2. ¿Qué trabajo hizo Clara Barton al final de la guerra?